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15 April 1980

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHINESE OFFICIAL'S REMARK--Tokyo March 17 KYODO--Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong said here Monday that China supports the move toward a north-south dialogue on the Korean peninsula, clearly discounting the possibility of North Korea advancing southward. However, Han took a cautious view about a possible opening of contacts between China and South Korea. Han made the remarks during discussions with Japanese officials at the first high-level consultations between Japan and China, which started Monday at the Foreign Ministry. Han led the Chinese delegation, while Japan was represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Yasue Katori. Discussions on the first day of the two-day meeting were devoted to the Korean and Indochinese problems, according to ministry officials. On Korea, Katori stressed that the maintenance of peace and easing of political strain in the divided nation are of great importance to both Japan and China. Katori said that Japan expected that South Korea would emerge as a stabilizing power in the region in view of the steady progress toward further modernization being made in the country after the death of former President Park Chung Hee, according to the officials. Han said clearly that it was improbable for North Korea to "advance southward," the officials said. He expressed China's support for the latest initiative toward a dialogue between North and South Korea as a process toward peaceful unification of their own will, the officials said. Asked about a possibility of China launching contacts with South Korea, Han was extremely cautious, the officials said. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 17 Mar 80 OW]

OHIRA'S STATEMENT--Tokyo, 10 Mar, KYODO--During Monday's session of the House of Councillors budget committee which is deliberating the government-proposed budget for fiscal 1980, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Japan is keenly watching the recent development of a direct dialogue between South and North Korea, because significant progress in the talks leading to the reunification of the Korean peninsula might pave the way for Japan to promote its diplomatic relations with Pyongyang. Ohira thus suggested that Japan is ready to take concrete steps in the near future to accelerate its friendly relations with North Korea in parallel with the progress made in the reunification talks between the two Korean nations. [Excerpts] [Tokyo KYODO in English, no time given, 10 Mar 80 OW]

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPINIONS DIVIDED EQUALLY ON PRESIDENTIAL, COMPROMISED SYSTEMS

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 15 Mar 80 p 1

[Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation]

[Excerpts] The presidential system and the compromised system are favored by an equal number (33.3 percent) of the government's Constitutional Amendment Deliberation Committee. On the Presidential election method, 77.8 percent were in favor of direct voting, according to an opinion poll conducted by this newspaper on March 15.

Fifty-five of the 68 members of the committee were surveyed. The 13 people excluded from the survey were 6 cabinet ministers, 1 representing the Judiciary, and six members who were either on overseas trips or in the provinces. In the telephone inquiries, seven persons could not be reached, and three refused to respond. As a result, the number of respondents in this poll was further reduced to 45.

Out of the 45 committee members, 15 each were in favor of the presidential system and the compromise system (including 1 person who supported a "dual executive system"). Seven members (15.6 percent) favored the cabinet responsibility system, while 8 (17.8 percent) gave no response.

These figures are in sharp contrast to the 60-percent support given the presidential system during the National Assembly's public hearings on constitutional revision. Both the Democratic Republican Party (DRP) and the New Democratic Party (NDP) have presented their respective revision drafts proposing the presidential system.

As for the presidential election method, 35 (or 77.8 percent) favored the election of the next president by direct vote, 6 (13.3 percent) favored the indirect election of the president, and 4 (8.9 percent) did not give any response.

On the president's term of office, 27 members (60 percent) favored a 4-year term allowing only a reelection; 14 (31.1 percent) favored a single term of 6 years; 1 (2.2 percent) each either favored a 5-year

term allowing only a reelection or gave no response; and two (4.4 percent) said that it makes no difference to them.

As for the issue of presidential campaigning, 23 members (51.1 percent) said that the number of stumping tours should be limited to a certain number for each candidate; 12 (26.66 percent) said that the stumping tours should be limited to the media, such as TV appearances only; and 4 (8.9 percent) said that it is unnecessary to limit stumping tours.

In short, 77.7 percent of the pollees were opposed to unrestricted stumping tours. Out of those, 9 (20 percent) favored stumping tours for a certain number of times and the concurrent use of the media.

As for electoral district systems for National Assemblymen, 19 (42.4 percent) favored a medium electoral district system, 17 (37.8 percent) favored a minor electorate system and four (8.9 percent) were in favor of a major electorate system.

In addition, 27 members (60 percent) favored the proportional representation system for the parliamentary elections, while 15 (33.3 percent) raised opposition to it, and 3 (6.7 percent) gave no response to the question.

CSO: 4108

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KOREA TIMES' CRITICIZES CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Duty of Officials"]

[Text]

No change of government allows for top-to-bottom replacement of government officials since it will suspend social functions that are important to all the people in different situations.

As asserted by Max Weber, a bureaucratic system in a reasonable command will continue to function even under the occupation of an enemy force. The examples are many. They can be found in Japan and Germany.

We are not, of course, in a situation of seizure by an enemy force. There is not the slightest reason for the continuity of the state to be shattered just because of the Oct. 26 incident last year.

We are now looking forward to the birth of a new democratic government in accordance with the requirements of time while maintaining continuity in constitutional order.

At this juncture, it can be said that the success of political development hinges on the stable operation of state affairs and the maintenance of social order and stability.

Notwithstanding, it is a shame to government officials that laxity in discipline in officialdom has frequently become the subject of public debate of late.

Irregularities in officialdom have occurred one after another, raising doubts about the integrity of government officials. Among them were leakages of the plan to make the Seoul city administration, devaluation of the local currency, and oil price hikes.

Besides, the government seems to be uncertain, failing to draw up resolute policies. The government recently slashed price hikes only a few days after they had permitted.

Increased irregularities may have three causes. The first is laxity in the control of government officials. The second is the attitude of government officials swayed by who may come to power next against their genuine duty. The third is the lack of uprightness in their behavioral ethics free of outside influence.

Government officials are no doubt a group of elite in the nation. With their high level of learning, they should take the leading role in society. In this context, we would like to ask them to show pride as an elite group of the nation.

In order to learn what government officials should do to tide over the current national difficulties, it may be well to make comparisons with other nations.

Just think of how well Japanese government officials behaved themselves in the wake of the landing in Japan by the MacArthur troops.

French officials also demonstrated the wisdom of working with such sincerity and political impartiality that the impact of frequent power changes during the fourth Republic could be minimized.

Considering the fact that government officials are the most elite group in the nation, how can the disappearance of "paternal" authority in the government be made an excuse for the increase in outbreaks of irregularities?

There are several measures that can be taken against opportunism in officialdom and persons oriented only to the person at the pinnacle of power.

What is most urgently needed among civil servants is a sense of duty and pride that can come only through the strengthening of ethics by themselves.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KOREA TIMES' COMMENTS ON SECRET ARREST WARRANTS

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Feb 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Secret Arrest Warrants"]

[Text]

We welcome any move to help guarantee the basic rights of the people in this phase of political and social democratization.

For this reason, it is considered most appropriate for the Seoul court authorities to have stepped up their move to respect the human rights in connection with the issuance of secret arrest warrants.

The Seoul District Criminal Court has reportedly decided to restrict the issuance of secret arrest warrants only for criminal suspects involved in national security matters, if their accomplices are still at large.

Even though there is no legal system for the secret issuance of arrest warrants, its application to the case of national security violators may be taken for granted in consideration of the unique national circumstances concerning the south-north confrontation at present.

Even in the case of these suspects, the legal authorities should refrain from the abuse of issuing secret arrest warrants, merely because it tends to infringe upon the basic rights of citizens.

This is all the more true if the court authorities are allowed to issue secret arrest warrants for any other suspects than those involved in national security criminal incidents.

In this respect, we can hardly justify the fact that the court authorities have issued secret arrest warrants in abundance even for economic criminals and in bribery cases.

We should admit such past wrongs particularly in connection with the fundamental rights of the people, which constitute the most important aspect of social democratization at this juncture in line with the talked-about political reforms.

With the issuance of secret arrest warrants, the suspects involved are denied legal help by attorneys in the course of investigation even "for the time being," which must be considered a serious violation of the basic human rights of citizens, most understandably.

Figures recently made available reveal that as many as 300 secret arrest warrants were issued in the area under the jurisdiction of the Seoul District Criminal Court last year.

This apparently shows a grave undermining of the fundamental rights of people, calling for a drastic shift in the legal measures concerning this specific matter.

As far as affairs concerning basic rights are concerned, any high-handed measures by the law-enforcement authorities should be rectified in the current social climate in which varied reforms are taking place toward a democratic goal.

The restrictions on the issuance of secret arrest warrants should not be confined to the Seoul District Criminal Court, needless to say. Full-scale application of this renovated legal practice should be enforced by all other courts across the nation without any further delay.

By doing so, people can be convinced of the forward-moving government policy toward democratization in all sectors under the care-taker administration at present.

Those in power as well as people at large may be concerned about any hasty reforms, which may be detrimental to the maintenance of political and social stability.

But the projected reforms must be undeniably substantive and effective in the expulsion of all backward and undemocratic elements to a drastic degree.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER EDITORS' PROTEST--Seoul March 21 Kyodo--The Korean Newspaper Editors Association called Thursday for early abolition of presscensorship by martial law authorities. Front-line news reporters protested the censorship, but it was the first time the organization of newspaper and broadcasting editors called for its abolition in a formal statement. The editors carried their protest statement in their media, but it was censored by the authorities. The statement charged that the censorship has no consistency, giving the impression of attempting to protect certain personalities.

[Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 21 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

BUSINESSES RECORD LOW DIVIDEND PERFORMANCES

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Mar 80 p 7

[Text] The 321 businesses which settled their accounts at the end of last year registered unprecedentedly low performances as shown in their decisions on dividends to shareholders last month.

The overall business picture was seriously affected by a series of unfavorable economic developments during last year, including the tight money policy, the Yulsan collapse and heavy rises in oil prices.

Businesses enjoyed marked increases in sales during two boom years — 1977 and 1978 — exceeding 60 percent a year on average.

The sales increases, however, plummeted to no more than 40 percent last year and the overall rise in net profits marked only 5.6 percent, a clear indication that business activities were very hard in the past year.

Even big business groups such as Hyundai and Daewoo, which recorded relatively substantial rises in net profits last year, tried to pay as small dividends as possible. They also resorted to two-graded dividends; smaller dividends to big shareholders and greater boons to small shareholders.

They made extra efforts to use the balance from the graded dividend payments for company financial reserves.

The number of companies which decided on graded dividends reached 14 this year as compared with 94 in the preceding year.

The number of companies which were forced to pay no dividends increased to 41 this year from 38 the year before.

Despite the overall stagnation some industries enjoyed satisfactory results, particularly the Korea Electric Co., which was decisively helped by the electricity rate raises last year.

The state-run company saw total sales exceeding 1,000 billion won last year, the first in its management history.

Construction and pharmaceutical companies also managed to continue their business activity briskly.

Life Housing Co., a major apartment builder, registered a net profit totaling 13.3 billion won last year, 3.1 times the level of the previous year. The housing firm also doubled its sales to 63.8 billion won compared to the year before.

Pharmaceutical companies showed average net profit increases of 41 percent and total sales rises of 28 percent on average.

They could resultantly satisfy their shareholders with high dividends averaging 30-35 percent.

Yuhan Corp., whose net profit increase ran to no more than 400 million won in 1978, recorded a whopping 2.8 billion won in net profits last

year and decided to pay a 30 percent dividend, up as much as 21 percent from the preceding year's 8 percent.

On the other hand, trading businesses closed their accounts with increases in their total sales of 47.99 percent, with Daewoo registering net profits exceeding 10 billion won.

On the whole, however, trading industries' total net profits fell far below the level of 1978 as they were considerably offset by the deficit sustained by the bankrupt Yulsan group amounting to 7,800 million won.

Food and beverage makers increased their net sales by a substantial 38 percent, though their net profits fell somewhat short of the preceding year's level due to price jumps.

Besides, petrochemical, textile and paper manufacturers managed to raise both their sales and profits over a year earlier, while transportation, fishing and mining industries suffered decreases in net profits.

The number of stock market-listed companies whose balance sheets improved so as to allow high dividends of more than 30 percent rose to 38 this year from 35 last year.

The high dividends were

mostly paid by construction, pharmaceutical and textile firms.

Shinyoung Electrical Co. and Tongyang Iron Pipe Co. paid dividends to their shareholders of 40 percent, and Hanjin Kongyong Co., Tongil Textile Co. paid 35-percent dividends, respectively. Kyungbang Ind. also paid 33 percent shares.

Daewoo Industrial Co., which paid 25 percent apportionments to its shareholders in 1978, promised an 18 percent disbursement to small shareholders, which was transferred to its reserves to use as business funds, though it closed last year's account with more than 10 billion won worth of net profit.

Five major companies including Korea Silk Co. which recorded 20 percent dividends in 1978 suffered significant deficits last year, which forced them to pay no dividends.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

WAGES IN SOUTH KOREA--Seoul, 11 Mar, OP-KYODO--Wages in Korea are lower than in Japan or Hong Kong, but higher than in Taiwan, Korea's major trade rival in international markets. A Korea employers association comparison study released Tuesday showed that in 1977, the average Korean worker earned \$170.20 a month, \$9.20 more than in Taiwan. The figure for Korea was \$73.40 in 1974--only 14 percent as much as in Japan (\$531.60), 46 percent of the level in Hong Kong (\$159.20), and 73 percent of that in Taiwan (\$99.90), according to the report on the wage levels in Southeast Asian countries. In 1978, Japan's average monthly wage rose to \$1,118.30, the first in this part of the world to surpass \$1,000. In the same year, the comparable figures were \$229.80 in Korea, \$187 in Taiwan, and \$251.60 in Hong Kong. The average annual income increase over the five-year period (1974-79) was largest in Korea (32.3 percent), followed by Taiwan (20.4 percent), Hong Kong (16.5 percent) and Japan (12.6 percent), the report said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English, no time given, 11 Mar 80 OW]

DIRECT BUNKER C OIL IMPORT--Seoul, 13 Mar, HAPDONG-KYODO--The state-run Korea Electric Company (KEC) will directly import bunker C oil and light oil for its power plants. The government has decided to allow the state-operated firm to directly import bunker C oil and light oil needed for its thermal power plants, sources at the energy-resources ministry said. Of the KEC's total power generating capacity of 8,223,000 kilowatts, 55.2 percent or 4,552,000 kilowatts is fueled with bunker C oil and 14.9 percent or 1,232,000 kilowatts with light oil, the sources said. This means that nearly 70.2 percent of the KEC's power plants are consuming bunker C oil and light oil, the sources explained. In 1979 alone, the KEC consumed 2,740,000 barrels of bunker C oil for its power plants or 50 percent of the nation's total output of bunker C oil of 84.8 million barrels, the sources said. During 1979, it also used 2,453,000 barrels of light oil or 6.4 percent of the nation's total light oil production of 38 million barrels, the sources added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English, no time given, 13 Mar 80 OW]

1979 ROK UNEMPLOYMENT RATE--Seoul, 5 Mar--The unemployment rate in Korea rose by 0.6 percent to 3.8 percent last year largely because of business recession. According to the economic planning board (EPB) today, the jobless reached 542,000 last year, showing a rise of 22.6 percent of 100,000 over the previous year. As a result, the jobless rate went up to 3.8 percent last year from 3.2 percent in 1978, EPB sources said. The employment last year showed a slight increase of 1.3 percent over the preceding year, the sources revealed. The 1.3 [? percent] increase reflected a setback from the 4.3 percent expansion rate recorded in 1978, the sources said. The economically active population of more than 14 years totaled 24,678,000 last year, up 2.7 percent or 654,000 from 24,024,000 in 1978 the sources disclosed. The farming population dipped by 2.8 percent or 242,000 last year, but the decrease rate of 2.8 percent compared with the 3.2 percent decline reported in 1978, the sources said.

[SK120220 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0242 GMT 5 Mar 80 SK]

WAGE-EARNER'S MONTHLY INCOME--Seoul, 11 Mar--The monthly income of each urban wage-earner household amounted to 210,700 won last year on an average, according to a survey of the Bank of Korea. The sum reflected an increase of 31.9 percent over the 159,690 won reported in the previous year. However, the 31.9 percent rise in 1979 showed a setback of 4.5 percent from the 36.4 percent expansion rate registered in 1978, sources at the Central Bank said. During the third quarter of last year, the monthly income rose by only 1.1 percent, while the monthly expenditure went up by 3.5 percent, thus reducing the monthly surplus from 43,334 won in the second quarter to 39,861 won during the third quarter, the sources added. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0054 GMT 11 Mar 80 SK]

OIL SUPPLIES--Seoul March 25 OP-KYODO--South Korea's Energy-Resources Minister Yang Yun-se said Monday that "there is no need to worry about our supplies of oil at least until the end of June." Yang said that the government would "do its best to secure a stable crude oil supply by diversifying sources of oil imports." He spoke to reporters after informing President Choe Kyu-ha of the results of his 24-day oil-seeking tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran. He returned home last Friday. Yang said that he had renewed oil supply contracts with Iran and Kuwait during his recent negotiations with government leaders there. He refused, however, to reveal any prices or quantities of the oil to be imported from the two countries. In his recent shuttle diplomacy, Yang met with Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and received a guarantee of continued oil deliveries from that country. Yang said that Kuwait was still studying Seoul's proposal that it become a partner in Korea's state-run Korea Oil Corp. (KOCO). "The final decision will be conveyed to the Korean Government later," he said. Korea had proposed that Kuwait take over Gulf Oils equity shares in KOCO in turn for providing Korea with a long-term, stable supply of crude oil. "The proposal will not, however, affect Kuwait's current direct supply of crude oil to Korea," Yang said. He also said that the Iran's oil deliveries to Korea would be unaffected by the Iranian "revolutionary policy" not to invest in foreign countries. In line with that policy, however, the National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC) is likely to withdraw its dollar 17 million investment in the Korean-Iranian Oil Co., a joint venture with the Ssangyong group in Korea, Yang said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 25 Mar 80 OW]

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

NUMBER OF TEENAGE CRIMES INCREASING

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Feb 80 p 7

[Text] Almost half of the burglaries are committed by teenagers, and their prime motivation is to obtain funds for a spree. On 14 February, the Headquarters of the National Police announced that teenage crimes are shockingly on the rise during the season of entrance examinations and graduations. Thus, the police forces as well as parents were warned about prevention of teenage crimes and special guidance at home.

According to the results of analysis of 408 cases of violence during 1 January through 10 February compiled by the Headquarters of the National Police, 196 of a total 444 arrested burglars were in their late teens, which is 44.5 percent; 179 (40.5 percent) were youths in their twenties; 51 in their thirties, and only 18 were in their forties. In other words, 84.5 percent of the total crimes were committed by either teenagers or youths in their twenties.

Analysis of the motivation of teenage burglars shows that 309 (almost 70 percent) did it to get money for a spree; about 20 percent committed crimes for fun and the remaining 10 percent for livelihood.

One 16-year-old freshman in high school in Kunsan City, with six other friends, attacked women both in Kunsan and Seoul who were heading home. They grabbed the ladies' purses in four separate incidents between the 12th and 16th of last month while they were out of school for a semester break.

They were either classmates or neighborhood friends. With the money they got in Kunsan, they came to Seoul, got themselves a room in a boarding house near Yongsan Railroad Station and continued to harass only ladies around the Yongsan Railroad Station and Banpo apartment complexes.

Mostly from middle class families, they described the motivation for the crime, "to get travel funds to visit famous sightseeing places throughout the country."

Also, four other teenagers wearing masks, including one boy named Seo-- 18 years old from Shinnae-dong, Dongdaemun-ku--broke into Choi, Byongsik's (57 years old) house at 293-13, Emun-dong, Dongdaemun-ku. They stole the man's Rolex wristwatch and other expensive jewelry worth approximately 500,000 won. Investigation revealed that they committed the crime to make money and for fun.

As neighborhood friends, these teenagers bought a knife in the Chongryang-ri Market place the day before. Around 0230 hours they broke into Choi's residence and stole the aforementioned things. The next day, they were caught at a beerhall in Sangbong-dong, Dongdaemun-ku, where they were drinking beer with the money they obtained by selling the jewelry.

Unlike crimes committed by youths under 25 years of age, 60 percent of the burglaries committed by those over 25 were to earn a livelihood; 20 percent were accidental; only 10 percent were to get money for fun.

Thirty-six percent of the murders were committed out of bitter resentment or deep anger. Out of 72 murderers, 35 were youths over 20 years of age (49 percent); 19 were in their thirties (26 percent); 9 were teenagers and another 9 were in their forties.

Time distribution of cases of violence are: before midnight (10 pm-midnight) is when crimes are committed most frequently (41 percent); early morning (midnight to 4 am) and daytime (8:00 am to 6 pm) were the next (each 19.4 percent).

The most common place for crime is residential areas which account for 230 cases of a total of 408; only 2 to 5 percent take place around bus or railroad terminals, or near commercial areas.

Of 516 people involved in 408 cases of violence, 369 were first offenders (72 percent) and 28 percent were habitual offenders. This provides an interesting comparison to theft cases in which 60 percent are habitual offenders. This can be explained probably because cases of violence are punished with heavy penalties.

The police arrested 516 offenders (93.4 percent) and solved 62 out of 72 murder cases (86 percent).

Song, Eun-soo, Chief of Investigation at the Headquarters of the National Police, indicating that "the recent cases of violence are committed by youths who possess knives or murderous weapons," urged parents "to pay special attention that their children do not get mixed up with disorderly delinquents."

9056
CSO: 4108

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

URBAN WORKERS' LIVELIHOOD--The livelihood of urban workers is becoming more difficult these days. According to a survey of the family budgets of urban workers released by the Bank of Korea yesterday, the average monthly income of urban workers reached 210,700 won, up 31.9 percent over the preceding year. However, the increase falls considerably short of the annual increase level of 1978, which registered a 36.4 percent increase in urban workers' average income per month as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, the expenditures of urban workers increased 29.8 percent last year over the year before to 168,879 won a month, according to the survey. The annual increase in expenditures was somewhat less last year than the preceding year, when it marked 32.7 percent. The surplus in the family budgets of urban workers reached 29,580 won in 1978, up 54.9 percent from the previous year. However, the surplus increase was relatively low last year. It marked no more than 41.4 percent. Moreover, the surplus increase in the third quarter of last year, when the financial shortages of businesses became more serious, was no more than 1.1 percent, while the increase in expenditures rose by as much as 3.5 percent, the BOK survey added. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 80 p 7]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

BRAVERY, SELF-SACRIFICE OF ARMY LIEUTENANT CITED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 Feb 80 p 2

[Editorial: "See the Example of Lt Kwon Yong-chu"]

[Text] Following the 26 October incident, all the people were worried that the change brought about by the incident might result in some, even slight, abnormality in the national security. But that was nothing more than groundless anxiety. The moral of the troops on the front line and in the strategic spots in rear areas was even higher and their defense posture was strong as iron. Also, with the timely expression of determination by the U.S. forces, their support was made clear. Furthermore, the residents of areas where troops are garrisoned, who are naturally very sensitive to any incident, have long had an unblinking steadfastness regardless of what may happen.

We can now believe that all our people are fully conscious of our security.

However, not long ago a moving but shocking tale was reported which further enhanced the people's trust in the military.

The hero was Second Lieutenant Kwon Yong-chu, platoon leader of a frontline armor unit. According to a 14 February report in this paper, Lieutenant Kwon died in a flame-engulfed tank which exploded with him inside after he had helped all his subordinates escape when his tank overturned in an unexpected accident. He was 25. His death in the bloom of youth calls to mind the wartime death of Major Kang Chae-ku in its heroism and sorrow.

However, in the death of Lieutenant Kwon there is an inviolable dignity which causes one to straighten up and think.

When one thinks that many people find it difficult to face their ends in a way befitting a human being and that people often disgrace themselves, it is a glory to Lieutenant Kwon and a credit to the nation that by living his short 25 years meaningfully and dying in flame so gloriously he will live forever in the memory of the people and shine forth in history.

Our impression does not end with Lieutenant Kwon. According to reports, upon hearing of his son's death, Lieutenant Kwon's father's first concern was whether his son did in fact die in a manner befitting a soldier, and as soon as he had ascertained that his son had died bravely regarded it as something to be proud of and rather than receive the condolences of officers and men, he instead comforted and encouraged them. However, in the heart of this father who was so unruffled at the death of the son he had fathered and raised, there is a father's sorrow and untold numbers of tears.

Like father, like son!

Here we can find, among the Korean people who are living in history today, the image of the ideal father and the image of the ideal soldier. And we believe that we are all making a pledge in our hearts.

We hear that the Army has requested the authorities for posthumous promotion, awards and burial in the national cemetery for Lieutenant Kwon in order to pay tribute to his brave soldier's spirit and that the officers and men of his unit are collecting funds to raise a statue. This is only fitting reward for his brave death.

Lieutenant Kwon must become an eternal symbol to be looked up at not only by military officers and enlisted men, but by all the people. We think that in the future when our people remember Lieutenant Kwon they must ask themselves what they are doing for their country. Rest well, spirit of Lieutenant Kwon.

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S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREAN DISSIDENT GROUP IN JAPAN GRANTED REENTRY PERMIT

Tokyo KYODO in English, no time given, 7 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Mar, KYODO--The justice ministry, reversing its traditional hard stance, has decided to allow a South Korean dissident living in Japan to reenter this country after his trip to India to attend a U.N. meeting.

The government move was interpreted as a sign to cope with a new democratic process now underway in South Korea following the assassination of President Park Chung Hee last October, sources here said Friday.

Chung Kyung Mo, a noted social critic of Yokohama, has been strongly critical of the Park administration. He had been denied a passport by the South Korean Government and a reentry permit by the Japanese Government.

Immigration authorities recently issued a reentry permit, however, after the Indian embassy in Tokyo provided the Japanese Government with a written pledge guaranteeing Chung's entry into India.

The new policy showed the Japanese Government now recognized the pledge as being valid as a passport, the sources said and added that it also indicated the government's more positive stand concerning overseas trips by South Korean dissidents and their reentry into Japan.

In January, South Koreans whose family members are detained in South Korea as political prisoners were allowed to visit the U.N. headquarters in New York to appeal their case.

The Koreans obtained reentry permits after the Japan Red Cross society issued certificates in place of passports of their native country.

Chung is planning to leave for India Sunday to attend the meeting on the future of Asia to be held by the U.N. Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

The meeting is to be held for around a week from 11 March.

More than 10 Japanese, including Prof. Yoshikazu Sakamoto of the University of Tokyo, also will attend the meeting.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN KOREA--The government is selectively authorizing 100 percent foreign investment in Korea in such high technology fields as electronics, precision instruments and energy substitution industries, in a policy to facilitate foreign investment here. According to the Economic Planning Board, thus far the government's principle has been to authorize foreign investments in 50-50 joint ventures with local firms. The only exceptions have been the authorization of 100 percent investment by such multinational enterprises as IBM, and by Korean nationals residing overseas. The minimum authorized investment has been \$500,000, (\$200,000 in case of Korean residents in Japan). In other cases, foreign investments have been permitted provided all products were exported. The new measures are designed to expand opportunities for foreign investors in Korea. The government has also decided to allow foreign loans in commodities in the field of energy development which will have a great effect on industry as a whole. Additionally, the acquisition of bank loans, issuance of company bonds and banks' payments are being encouraged on orders to help enterprises suffering from financial difficulties. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 80 p 7]

JAPANESE PURCHASING MISSION--Seoul March 22 OP-KYODO--A nine-member Japanese auto parts purchasing mission led by Hiroshi Takeuchi, president of the Japanese Auto Parts Association, is scheduled to come to Seoul April 1. The first such Japanese mission to visit Korea, it is expected to help ease the Korean auto industry's business slump by purchasing a large volume of Korean-made auto parts, business sources here said Saturday. Japanese demand for Korean auto parts is expected to grow considerably in the future because Japanese auto makers are busy preparing to step up their exports to the United States of parts for small-size cars, the sources said. Korea's auto parts industry has thus increased its export goal to Japan this year to more than dollar 13 million. Korea exported some dollar 6.4 million worth of auto parts to Japan last year, and dollar 1.2 million worth in the first two months of this year. An additional dollar 1.3 million in contracts for Korean auto parts came out of the Korean machinery exhibition held in Tokyo last February, according to the sources. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 22 Mar 80 OW]

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONSOLIDATION, DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Feb 80 p 2

[Editorial article by Kim Hong-kun: "A Programmatic Document That Opened an Epochal Turning Point in the Consolidation and Development of Our Party"]

[Text] In circumstances where the entire nation is seething with the proud struggle to greet the Sixth Party Congress with great victories, our people are taking deep note of the fifth anniversary of publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic masterpiece, "Let Us Further Consolidate the Party, Government Organs and the People's Military Units and Facilitate Grand Socialist Construction, and Thus Victoriously Celebrate the Great Revolutionary Event."

Based on a scientific analysis of the actual situation, in this masterpiece the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively set forth the fundamental problems arising in further consolidating our party, state government and revolutionary military strength, and in achieving continuous upsurges in socialist construction, and laid out the methods for so doing.

This masterpiece of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has become a programmatic guide which clearly shows the way for solidifying our chuche-type revolutionary capabilities, and for carrying out to completion, whatever the circumstances, the great undertakings of socialism and communism. In this masterpiece, full treatment was given to the important theoretical and practical problems associated with further consolidating and developing our party--the staff of the Korean revolution and the locus of guidance for the people--into an ever-victorious party. In so doing, with each passing day this masterpiece becomes a powerful weapon, possessed of enormous fortitude, for vigorously promoting the development of our party and revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's masterpiece is of most significance in thoroughly implanting the unitary ideology system of the party among party members and workers, and thus in solidifying our party into an indestructible party firmly united by a single ideological buttress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"We must firmly arm cadre and party members with the revolutionary thought and chuche thought of our party, and in so doing make our party into one united solidly around a single ideological buttress." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 7, p 158)

The thorough establishment of the party's unitary ideology system is an indispensable requirement stemming from the mission of the party of the working class, and a fundamental requirement for strengthening the leadership of the party in revolution and construction.

The party of the working class is a political weapon for implementing the thought and leadership of the leader. Consequently, there can always be only one thought, that of the leader, in the party of the working class. When forms of thought other than that of the leader exist within the party, the ideological unification of the rank and file cannot be achieved, and such a party cannot yet fulfill its mission as the staff of the revolution in implementing the great undertakings of the leader.

The soundness of the invincible power, organization, thought and theoretical foundation of the party of the working class is lodged in the thorough establishment of the party's unitary ideology system.

The unitary ideology of our party is the revolutionary and chuche thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and developer of our party.

Chuche thought is the most scientific and revolutionary world view of our era's working class, and the great banner guiding the undertaking of socialism and communism to victory. Here are completely assembled and systematized all the theoretical and practical problems arising in party building, party service, revolution and construction. Only when we thoroughly establish the chuche thought system throughout the entire party can we make it an invincible party, one founded on a single ideological buttress and firmly united, capable of weathering any storm.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's masterpiece sets forth as the number one task the arming of all party members and workers with our party's chuche thought, and clearly lays out the manner in which this work is to be continuously intensified. In so doing, this masterpiece constitutes a power weapon in making our party a permanent chuche-type revolutionary party, a militant party maintaining indestructible power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's masterpiece also fully explains the manner in which our party can be continuously strengthened into a vital and militant party through consolidation of party organizational life.

The consolidation of party organizational life is a fundamental requirement for vitalizing the party and making it a vigorous militant organization.

The party is a political organization united by the mass of party members. The question of how vigorously the party of the working class can act, and how well it can fulfill its capacity to lead in revolution and construction, depends in great part on how well each member belonging to the party performs and fulfills his obligations. This can be successfully achieved only when party organizational life is consolidated among party members. Through consolidation of party organizational life party members will be able to accept tasks levied by party organizations, and to determine what conditions confront the organization in implementing these tasks, and will be able to accept new tasks and always act to carry them out, and the party will indeed become a vital militant party which knows neither slackness nor infirmity.

Today our party, as a revolutionary party which continuously advances and innovates, filled with ambition and enthusiasm, fully demonstrates a revolutionary spirit in which our party members, deeply conscious that neither life nor revolution are possible apart from party organization, fulfill tasks assigned by party organizations completely and without delay.

In his masterpiece, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively set forth the importance of party organizational life and the basic means for strengthening it. If, as taught by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his masterpiece, our functionaries and party members all thoroughly fulfill their obligations under party regulations and strengthen criticism, self-criticism and study, and continuously pledge their party loyalty in the practical struggle to implement party policy, then the power of our party as a militant organization can be further solidified.

This masterpiece also provides clarification of the revolutionary path which will make it possible to continuously increase the leadership role of our party in revolution and construction by improving the work methods and attitude of functionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"In strengthening the party, we must next improve party work methods."
(Ibid. p 170)

The work methods and attitude of functionaries carries great weight in increasing the militancy of the party. The party passes its line and policy to the masses, and causes their emodiement, through functionaries. No matter how legitimate party lines and policies may be, if the functionaries to whom they are entrusted directly to do not possess correct work methods and attitude, the masses cannot be correctly organized and mobilized for implementation of party policy, and ultimately the party of the working class is unable to fulfill its leadership role in revolution and construction.

In his masterpiece, the great leader Comrade Kil Il-song vividly illustrated the path for revolutionarily improving party work methods by teaching that administrative-type work methods should be completely eliminated, and that all party work should be performed in the manner of anti-Japanese guerilla units. As a method whereby functionaries mingle with the masses and explain

party policy so that everyone has a real understanding of party intentions and is organized and mobilized to complete assigned tasks, the anti-Japanese guerilla unit-type work method--the traditional work method of our party--is the most revolutionary work method for approaching all work with party-oriented methods and political methods in a manner consistent with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

When our functionaries perform their work using the method of arousing those under them in accordance with the requirements of the anti-Japanese guerilla-type work method, they can further fan the self-conscious zeal and creative positivism of the masses and enable them to successfully carry out even the most difficult revolutionary task. Along with this, laid out in this masterpiece are the fundamental problems of all functionaries firmly establishing a revolutionary world view, strengthening party discipline and keeping close rein over party organizations.

Indeed, by providing correct answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in party building and party motivation of the working class, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's masterpiece "Let Us Further Strengthen the Party, Government Organs and the People's Army and Facilitate Grand Socialist Construction, and thus Victoriously Celebrate the Great Revolutionary Event" is a powerful weapon which must be tightly gripped by our functionaries and party members.

The course of our revolution from the time of the historic 10th plenum of the Fifth Central Committee of the KWP up until now has gloriously embodied the creative ideological and theoretical principles elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in this masterpiece, and has seen day after day when proud results have been achieved. During this short span of time of power of our party has been further tempered toward indestructibility, and continuous upsurges achieved in revolution and construction.

Today the organizational and ideological foundation of our party is stronger than ever before, and our chuche-type revolutionary power anchored like a rock. The ranks of our party make up great steel-like units unified by millions of party members possessed of a firm resolution to fight to the end behind the party, and a revolutionary spirit governs the entire party, a spirit with which all party members and workers will struggle, without regard to life or death, given any party decision or instruction. In addition, with the great leader's work method firmly in place so that party intentions are swiftly and accurately conveyed to the lowest unit in the chain, and with all party members and workers grounded in chuche thought, [the result is that] when one takes a breath, all take a breath, and when one speaks, all speak. Such being the case, our party is becoming an indestructible party possessed of invincible power, one capable of weathering any tempest our storm and of carrying out until completion the great revolutionary undertaking of chuche.

During this last period, great results were achieved in strengthening people's government and in stepping up socialist construction.

Laws and regulations were modified to meet the demands of the socialist constitution and the developing reality, and all party members and workers are self-consciously observing them.

In particular, revolutionary regulations for carrying out people's economic planning and the state budget are in effect, and with each passing day our socialist system further demonstrates its superiority.

Holding high the revolutionary principles set forth in this masterpiece and vigorously accelerating socialist construction, our people created truly remarkable miracles and innovations and achieved the tremendous victory of completing the Six Year Plan for the People's Economy ahead of schedule.

Today our revolution has risen to a new higher stage, and our people are confronted with the proud task of bringing about new and even greater upsurges in socialist construction. To successfully carry out these sacred tasks, the power of our party must be further solidified.

Our part is the staff of the Korean revolution and the guiding banner of our people. In strengthening our party and marching vigorously forward under its banner lies the decisive guarantee for all victories and the perpetual well-being of our people.

All party members and workers must in the future, as in the past, entrust everything to the party, and commit themselves to being endlessly loyal along the revolutionary path pointed out by the party.

This year, as the 35th year since the founding of the party and the year for convening the Sixth Party Congress, is of the greatest significance. Holding high the appeal of the party to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as a congress of victors, all party members and workers must strive to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction. To do so, we must again brilliantly glorify the glorious history of our party with new miracles and great achievements.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ANNIVERSARY OF SOCIALIST WORKING YOUTH LEAGUE OBSERVED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 17 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Paek Ch'ang-pong: "The Korean Youth Movement Is Invincible Traveling Along the Highway of Chuche Under the Leadership of the Party; Observing the 34th Anniversary of the Founding of the Socialist Working Youth League"]

[Text] Today, at a time when the workers and youth of the whole country are upholding this year's New Year address of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, and striving together to illuminate our Sixth Party Congress as a festival of victory, we solemnly celebrate the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) which the respected and beloved leader established.

As they celebrate this day, filled with heartfelt gratitude and sentiments of respect for the great leader of the revolution, Marshal Kim Il-song, who is the founder and leader of the SWYL, our SWYL members and youth recall with deep emotion the glorious militant journey that the SWYL traveled under our leader's guidance.

Thirty-four years ago, on 17 January 1946, the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, founded our youth league after waging a difficult struggle to crush the machinations of reactionary forces and factionalists who were attempting to divide and destroy the youth movement in the midst of the complicated atmosphere immediately after the liberation.

On that historic day, the great leader gave the programmatic speech, "On the Occasion of the Founding of the North Korean Democratic Youth League" and lucidly clarified the path for the youth league to travel.

The founding of our youth league was a historic event which gave epochal significance to the development of the Korean youth movement and the political action of the youth.

The beloved and respected leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "As a militant organization of the youth who will transmit our revolution to posterity, the SWYL is our party's trustworthy unit in reserve and active collaborator." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, p 520).

The SWYL, the revolutionary political organization of our youth, has the sublime mission of handing down to posterity the revolutionary cause which the great leader initiated and bringing it to completion. The SWYL is the glorious organization which holds the immortal chuche idea as its unitary guiding ideology and which is endowed with the shining revolutionary traditions which our leader has instituted. The SWYL is our party's militant reserve unit and active collaborator.

It is through the establishment of such a youth league that our country's youth have all been able for the first time to have their own unified political organ, whereby they have all been able to mount the sacred stage of action while accepting the great leader's revolutionary cause--the cause of chuche--and have been enabled to brilliantly accomplish their prestigious mission as inheritors of the revolution.

The founding of the youth league was an epoch-making opportunity to bind all patriotic youth in the country together in the fold of our party and strengthen our revolutionary forces. It was a forceful blow to the U.S. imperialists, their lackeys, and all kinds of reactionary forces.

The foundation of our youth league was the shining fruit of the immortal concept of chuche which the great leader originated and the ideology and theory on the chuche-oriented communist youth movement based on it--particularly the chuche-oriented theory on building a youth organization.

It has been only some 30 years since the foundation of the SWYL was proclaimed, but its historic roots are very deep.

After the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, initiated revolutionary action and founded the "Down With Imperialism League," the beginnings of the revolutionary cause of chuche took root, the true genesis of the Korean youth movement unfolded, and our party's glorious revolutionary traditions and our portion of them, the shining tradition of the chuche-oriented youth movement, came about amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Being based on these deep and sturdy roots, the SWYL has been shining forth its might as an invincible revolutionary organization from the first day of its foundation, piercing through the ravaging storm of revolution and moving strongly forward behind the party with the banner of chuche unfolded.

The entire journey traveled by the SWYL for the past 30-odd years was a history of loyalty to the great leader and glorious party and a noteworthy history of actual contribution to the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Our country's youth who devoted their lives to accomplishing their revolutionary cause with a militant organization of their own fulfilled their role as collaborators with the party in the struggle to gain victory in democratic reform and build a new fatherland after the liberation, and they completely demonstrated the heroic characteristic of Korean youth in the fatherland liberation war to maintain the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the dignity of the nation. In addition, they added luster to their prestige as vanguards and shock troops in the frontline of the most difficult and arduous work in the hard days of postwar restoration and the satisfying struggle of socialist industrialization.

Today, our youth are in the process of making themselves into chuche-style revolutionaries and well-rounded communists in accordance with the requirements of the new level of development of our revolution, in which the whole society is being fully converted to the chuche ideology. They are fulfilling their role as honor guards and vanguards in accomplishing the three major revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural.

In the rewarding march of revolution and construction, our SWYL organization has been ceaselessly strengthened and developed into a powerful militant organization.

The party's unitary ideological system was firmly established within the SWYL, and all SWYL organizations were developed into revolutionary youth organizations with even more enthusiasm and vigor than ever before by vigorously waging the struggle to convert the entire league to the chuche ideology under the wise leadership of the party, particularly after the glorious party presented the program of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The shining success achieved in building the SWYL and the youth movement was wholly the result of the wise guidance and concern of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, and the glorious party.

The genius of the revolution and loving father of our people and youth, the respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, originated the idea and theory of the chuche-oriented youth movement, presented the all-encompassing solution to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the youth movement and youth work of our era, and prepared the uniquely precise guidelines for them.

The glorious party center presented the operational direction and militant task for the SWYL in each period and is wisely guiding the SWYL organizations and youth.

The great leader's care which he warmly extends to every aspect of SWYL work and to the lives of the youth and the concern of the party is the greatest and most devoted in the whole world. All of this has become the decisive assurance of magnificent success in endlessly intensifying and developing SWYL work.

The important task of more quickly realizing the conversion of the whole league to the chuche idea in accordance with the requirements of present development, in which the conversion of the whole society to the chuche idea is being forcefully expedited, and the formidable task of heightening their fighting power all the more in revolutionary struggle and construction lie ahead for our SWYL organizations.

This is the first year of the 1980's, and a significant year in which the Sixth Congress of the glorious party will convene.

The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, taught as follows in this year's New Year Address: "Let us celebrate the KWP Sixth Congress with a lofty political zeal and shining labor success!" This is the militant slogan which our party and people must carry along with them this year.

Doing one's utmost to adorn the party congress as a grand festival of victory is a fitting duty and the greatest honor for the SWYL organizations and SWYL members who are the party reserves.

To celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with lofty political success, it is important above all to build the SWYL more strongly into ranks of loyalty endlessly faithful to the great leader and the glorious party.

SWYL organizations of all levels must build the ranks of SWYL functionaries into persons endlessly loyal to the party, decisively intensify guidance of the SWYL members in organizational living and ceaselessly enlarge the nucleus of steadfast communist youth. We must all move as a unit under the party's unitary guidance of the whole league, establish ironclad regulations, intensify the ideological will of the rank and file based on the unitary ideological system of the party, and strengthen the unconditional unity and solidarity of action one level higher.

The basic responsibility of the SWYL as an ideological indoctrinating organization is to intensify the ideological indoctrination of the youth.

In order to more strongly arm SWYL members with the chuche ideology and have them possess absolute loyalty to the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center, all levels of SWYL organizations must plan and carry out indoctrination in the chuche ideology, party policy, and revolutionary traditions among the members in a deeper and more substantial manner. In particular, to prepare for the party congress they must further intensify the study of the great leader's chuche ideology and revolutionary traditions, consolidate the movement to learn from the glorious younger period of the leader one step deeper, and concentrate their effort on party indoctrination.

Along with this, they must see to it that the youth oppose imperialism and capitalism, thoroughly reject opportunism, all the more intensify indoctrination in revolution and class, and continue to perform indoctrination superbly through communist morality based on collectivism.

Accordingly, this year, in which the party congress will convene, we must revolutionize the youth, instill a working class consciousness in them, and bring about an epochal advance in raising them as revolutionaries in the chuche mold.

In order to present many more labor gifts to the Sixth Congress of the glorious party, it is important to raise up the role of the youth vanguards and shock brigades in all spheres of socialist construction under the banner of the three great revolutions. In the general march to celebrate the party congress with shining labor successes, the SWYL organizations must bring about a maelstrom of the speed battle, ceaselessly create and bring about an unprecedented upswing in every place where youth work, and have everybody complete this year's plan before the party congress.

The SWYL organizations must further intensify the party's guidance of youth shock brigade activities and enable them to heed the party's call and completely distinguish themselves with heroic exploits in major construction projects such as the program of remaking nature, including building embankments on rivers and streams and constructing power generating stations, railroad electrification projects, and a people's college study hall.

The rural economic management sector must have all rural youth take the lead in preparing gifts of loyalty to present to the party congress by once again growing an unprecedented bumper crop this year. In particular, the SWYL organizations must go out collectively to the countryside, cause the fatherly leader's socialist and communist rural construction plan to blossom, and pass on to posterity and make a strong effort to further deepen and develop the youth squad movement, which is a new mass movement of the youth, to have them take the lead in implementing chuche farming methodology.

The glorious party has great expectations for the youth in accomplishing the technical revolution. The SWYL organizations must have all youth hold aloft the banner of the technical revolution, wholly display their collective strength and wisdom, and vigorously carry out the mass movement of technical innovation.

In order to achieve a collective innovation in the ideological reform of the youth and in economic cultural construction, it is important that all SWYL members participate more actively in the movement to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unheralded heroes.

All levels of SWYL organizations must closely join all projects with the movement to capture the red flag of the three revolutions, under the guidance of party organizations. In addition, all youth must be vigorously aroused to thoroughly implement party policy unconditionally with sentiments of infinite loyalty to the fatherly leader and party, following the example

of the unheralded heroes whom the great leader visited and made known, and bring about a new transformation in production activities, technical revolution, study, and daily living.

All SWYL functionaries must be thoroughly armed with the Ch'ong-san-ri spirit and method and the traditional method of youth work which the great leader created and go on embodying them in all work and in each and every action. Accordingly, they must fill up the entire league with the working method and working habits of the great leader.

The Korean youth movement has always gained victory and distinguished itself in glory by advancing along the highway of chuche under the wise guidance of the great leader and party.

Our communist youth movement, which is going forth waving the banner of chuche, will always be invincible.

Let us all more firmly band together in the fold of the great leader and party center, advance, advance, struggle, and advance once again, waving high the banner of chuche to bring the cause of socialism and communism to completion!

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CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

IMPORTANCE OF CLASS INDOCTRINATION STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Sung Chae-sun: "Class Indoctrination Is an Important Activity To Make Fine Revolutionaries Out of Workers"]

[Text] Lying ahead of our people today is the honorable revolutionary duty of bringing about a new revolutionary upswing in the socialist construction by upholding the New Year's message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This reality calls for, more than any other time, the development of political awareness and revolutionary zeal among the party members and the workers, and it requires intensification in the activity of revolutionarizing and proletarianizing them. For this purpose, the class indoctrination activity must be carried out vigorously among the party members and the workers.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Il-song taught as follows:

"The class consciousness of the working class occupies the core of communist thought, and only by strongly arming the workers with the class consciousness of the working class, will it be possible to make them true communists." ("The Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 465.)

Class indoctrination activity is an ideological indoctrination program to arm people with the thoughts of the working class. Its basic purpose is to heighten the class consciousness of the party members and the workers, so that they will fight their class enemies uncompromisingly and will struggle to the end for the sake of their own class interest.

Class consciousness is an important ideological and spiritual characteristic that must be borne by communist revolutionaries. In order for the revolutionaries to guard their political conviction and to march uprightly on the path of revolution in whatever political circumstances, they must have the firm viewpoint of the working class. High class consciousness serves as the source of power in making people shine with revolutionary honor and in enabling them to struggle faithfully all through their lives for the party and revolution and for the fatherland and people.

The intensification of class indoctrination activity is, above all else, an essential requirement for making the party members and the workers firmly protect and defend the basic interest of the revolution.

The great programs of socialism and communism are the struggle for the interest of the working class and other toiling masses of people. It involves intense class struggle against the imperialists and all kinds of enemies. Accordingly, only when the people are equipped with high class consciousness, can they crush every trick played by the enemies, and contribute actively to the quickening of the revolutionary tasks.

High class consciousness and the working class' standpoint are the important conditions for carrying out every work according to the revolutionary interest. Only when the class standpoint is firm, will it be possible to have the unity of thoughts, to make the right judgment about the advantage and disadvantage of everything one does, and to carry out every work according to the basic interest of the revolution. Therefore, the party members and the workers should be able to defend thoroughly the class standpoint no matter in what circumstances they may be.

Class indoctrination activity is the very powerful means of establishing firmly the standpoint and the viewpoint of the working class among the workers.

The course of accomplishing the great revolutionary tasks of the working class is by no means easy and smooth. Therefore, the revolutionaries must always heighten their own class consciousness, and must put the basic interest of the revolution foremost in their thoughts. The historical experience shows that, if the class indoctrination activity is neglected even to a slight degree, people's class awakening can be dulled; their revolutionary zeal can be cooled; and finally the people can be left behind from the revolutionary path.

The intensification of class indoctrination activity is also one of the fundamental requirements for making the party members and the workers differentiate clearly between friends and enemies.

The imperialists and the class enemies are boundlessly devious and evil. As the great revolutionary program of the working class advances ever more victoriously, the enemies of the revolution will attempt even more crafty and sinister schemes.

As long as there is imperialism in this world, the class struggle opposing it will go on; hence, the people should always heighten their class consciousness.

Only by means of the struggle to oppose all the exploitations, repressions, subjugations and slaveries, can the working class and other toiling masses of people determine their own destiny, and complete the great programs of socialism and communism to the end.

To hate the imperialists and the exploiting classes boundlessly and to oppose and fight against them uncompromisingly is the unique trait of communist revolutionaries.

The imperialists are not capable of showing good intentions to the people, and the exploiting classes will never protect the interest of the working class. We should not have any illusion whatsoever about the imperialists. Only when the party members and the workers come to have high class consciousness, will they be able to despise and hate the exploiting classes, and see clearly the anti-populist nature of the exploiting society.

As their conditions get worse in these days, the imperialists are clinging to the tactics of even more crafty double talk. While displaying the deceptive sign of "peace," they are rushing to the preparation of war, and scheming deviously to diffuse and dissipate the revolutionary potential. Under this circumstance, if we do not intensify the class indoctrination, the spirit of anti-imperialist struggle and the class consciousness may become paralyzed.

We should make the party members and the workers analyze and judge every problem always with high class consciousness and keen political acumen. By doing so, we will be able to detect the cunning tricks and the sinister schemes of the imperialists in an opportune time, thereby crushing them thoroughly; and we will be able to guard our great revolutionary program with assurance.

Carrying out the class indoctrination activity vigorously among the party members and the workers is also an important work to defend and consolidate the fruition of revolution which has been won through hard struggle.

During the long period of intense struggle against the class enemies and the national enemies, our people attained precious prizes of struggle, while at the same time opening an unprecedented path in the revolutionary transformation of nature and society. Herein flows the precious sweat and blood of our working class and people. These great prizes are the solid foundation for the ultimate victory of the great programs of socialism and communism.

All the workers should have rightful pride and confidence in all of the attainments they made through hard struggles and creative labors. Furthermore, they should actively struggle to protect, consolidate and develop these attainments. This will be a manifestation of our workers' spirit in their fervent love of their own class and system.

All of the attainments made by the people in a socialist society serve entirely for the interest of the people. Therefore, the workers should cherish these attainments and guard them firmly. The imperialists and the class enemies are always scheming deviously to obliterate these attainments. Under this circumstance, only when all of the party members and the workers come to have the firm class viewpoint, will we be able to

preserve and defend our socialist system and all the other prizes of our revolution from the encroachment of the enemies; and therefrom we will be able to consolidate and develop them further.

The intensification of class indoctrination activity is a sure guarantee for making the party members and the workers fight for the completion of our revolutionary tasks to the end.

Socialism and communism are mankind's ideals, and their construction is a long-range program requiring a long period of struggle. The course of realizing this great program is not easy and smooth. Therefore, the revolutionaries should not stop fighting even for a moment; they should keep on fighting valiantly to the successful conclusion of the great revolutionary program. To the revolutionaries who march toward the communistic future, there cannot be any wavering or giving up resulting from the loss of courage and conviction.

Thoroughgoing class consciousness is a wellspring for making people push hard for the completion of the great revolutionary program with revolutionary conviction. Although there may be many ups and downs in the marching path of the revolution, it is the law of historical development unpreventable by any force that imperialism will perish, and socialism and communism will triumph. Accordingly, revolutionaries can, with their firm conviction and will to fight, prevail without fail in any circumstances.

The class indoctrination activity serves, by making people clearly aware of the truth of the revolution and the law of social development, as the program of inculcating deeply the revolutionary conviction of the working class. Only by making the party members and the workers possess the conviction of sure victory and the high degree of class awakening, will we be able to fight and advance ceaselessly without even a slight degree of stagnation or pause, thereby being able to complete our great revolutionary program to the end.

The intensification of class indoctrination activity among the party members and the workers is the firm policy which our party is consistently maintaining.

All of the party members and the workers must try to quicken our revolution and construction more forcefully with their high class consciousness.

In this way, we must make even larger achievements in the struggle to greet brilliantly the Sixth Party Congress.

9368
CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CAMPAIGN TO EMULATE EXAMPLES OF 'HIDDEN HEROES' SPREADS IN DPRK

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3 No 2, Feb 80 pp 23-24

[Text] Under the slogan, "For the Party and the Great Leader, and for the Fatherland and the People," the campaign to emulate the example of "hidden heroes" has been spreading throughout north Korea. NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Worker's Party, in an editorial on January 19 called for further expansion and development of the campaign. It was the second such editorial published in recent past. The first editorial appeared on November 14 last year, nearly a month after the commencement of the drive. As a vanguard of the drive the Party organ is now staging a press campaign for the emulation of hidden hero.

The campaign about the hidden heroes germinated on October 7 last year when President Kim Il-sung conferred the hero's and doctor's titles on Mrs Paek Sol-hui, a botanist in the Botanical Institute of the Science Academy, for her devotion to the development of a new species, and the title of hero on Kim Sang-yon, a farm manager and a member of the Agricultural Science Academy, for his devotion to the biological study. At the conferring ceremony, according to NODONG SINMUN the next day, "the great leader praised the lofty character and the dedicated efforts of Comrades Paek Sol-hui and Kim Sang-yon who have sacrificed their personal interests for the cause of the Party, revolution, fatherland and people." Kim also said, "Thanks to the abundance of such hidden heroes, our republic is powerful and our Party is great..."

According to the NODONG SINMUN editorial on January 19, the sweeping campaign is characterized by two major purposes: reformation of humanity (ideological) and the physical (economic) achievements. The editorial says: "Party members and workers should resolve to live and struggle throughout their life for the sake of the party, the great leader and the revolution with an immense loyalty modeled on that of the hidden heroes." "The drive to emulate the hidden heroes' model is a sensational one dedicated to the Party and the revolution," the editorial says. It adds that this year's economic goals should be attained before the sixth Party Congress in October.

The drive became animated with the launch of a press campaign on November 11 last year by NODONG SINMUN. The party organ announced then that, "...In response to the surging readers' call, we have decided to launch a campaign by starting a column in the paper under the heading 'For the Party and the Great Leader, and For the Fatherland and the People.'" Two more "hidden heroes" were cited as the models to be emulated during October last year. They are Comrade Pak Yong-chol, chief instructor at Kanggye Communist College, and Comrade Chang Chae-san, a Party secretary assigned to the Oct 7 Cooperative Farm in Songchon County, South Pyongan Province. Pak was made known to the community during President Kim's on-the-spot guidance trip to Chagang Province on October 14-20 and Chang was cited by NODONG SINMUN on October 31 for helping Mrs Paek's study.

NODONG SINMUN claims it has received two million-odd letters as of January 19. The six-page daily devotes one full page to the campaign to introduce resolutions, pledges, experiences and model stories it receives from readers and various organizations.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHONGSANNI SPIRIT, METHOD IS SWYL WORK URGED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 8 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Completely Embody the Chongsanni Spirit and Chongsanni Method in SWYL Work"]

[Text] Today, under majestic circumstances in which our people and youth are vigorously stepping up the general advance to mark the Sixth Congress of our glorious party in a grand celebration of proud victors, we take deep note of the 20th anniversary of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance at Chongsanni and his creation of the great Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method.

In celebrating this day, all Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] functionaries and youth are pausing to reflect with great affection on the immortal achievements of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, who created at an early date the mass leadership concept and method of chuche and, gloriously embodying them, led revolution and construction along the path to victory, and are tightening up their resolve to more fully learn from the great Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method and to thoroughly embody them in SWYL work.

The Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method created by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song are a new and creative mass leadership concept and method which gloriously embody chuche thought and the revolutionary mass line which flows from it.

The respected and beloved leader Marsahl Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method are shaping and developing the mass line, which is set as a tradition of our party, in a manner suited to the new reality." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 4, p 298)

During the protracted course of weathering the violent storm of severe revolutionary struggle with profound ideo-theoretical activity and extensive revolutionary experience, the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song originated and embodied the theory of revolutionary leadership, thus creating a grand model of communist leadership methodology.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, placing deep concern from the very beginning on the problem of mass leadership, created the Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method, thus providing a perfect scientific answer to the problem of mass guidance of the party and state and economic organs under socialism.

The great Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method constitute a concept and a method for the most revolutionary and people-oriented mass leadership in building socialism and communism, since through them the benefit of the broad masses is always given first priority, all problems are handled in a manner consistent with their demands, the masses are depended on and consulted in determining the best way to implement party policy, and the revolutionary zeal and creative positivism of the broad masses are stimulated.

The Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method are glorified as an immortal achievement of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song during the course of his consolidation and development of revolutionary leadership methods.

The Chongsanni method is a glorious example of the great leader-type work method which shapes and given focus to the revolutionary working mass line in a manner suited to new historic circumstances in the building of socialism.

During the past 20 years, the great Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method have demonstrated their incomparably enormous superiority and vitality in mobilizing the masses and accelerating revolution and construction.

Embodying the Changsanni method, our party has been further consolidated and developed as a militant party embedded in the popular masses and linked to them with blood ties, and, with the whole society based on a single ideological foundation, it has been tempered and united into ranks of hardened steel and has brought about continuous miracles and innovations in all aspects of socialist construction.

In particular, under the leadership of the glorious party center the struggle to embody the Chongsanni method in a manner consistent with the demands of dyeing the whole society with chuche thought has been vigorously accelerated, and in the process epochal progress made in improving the work methods and attitudes of functionaries, and the unity of our party and people based on chuche thought solidfied to an unprecedented extent.

The Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method have also displayed tremendous vitality in consolidating and developing the SWYL--the reserve unit of our party--into invincible revolutionary ranks.

Embodying the Chongsanni method, the work of the SWYL has been transformed into that of working with people and working with the mass of young workers, where those above provide every assistance to those below, so that the militancy of the SWYL has been extraordinarily increased and the youth admirably nurtured as chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

Indeed, the great Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method continuously demonstrate their strength as powerful weapons in stepping up the dyeing of the whole society with chuche thought, and are vigorously inciting our people and youth, who are today engaged in the general advance to glorify the historic Sixth Party Congress as a grand celebration of proud victors, to endless innovation.

Holding high the teachings of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song set forth at the 19th plenum of the Fifth Central Committee and in this year's new year's address, our youth are now confronted with the militant task of throwing their prestige as the vanguard, the shock brigade, into the struggle to greet the Sixth Congress of the KWP with high political zeal and glorious labor achievements. An important key in successfully carrying out this glorious task is for all SWYL functionaries to thoroughly embody the Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method.

If SWYL functionaries do not maintain a revolutionary work method and people-oriented work attitudes, they cannot place the youth in the vanguard of the general advance and they cannot fulfill their mission as leaders of the youth masses.

As taught by the glorious party center, the basis for SWYL functionaries to possess a revolutionary work method and people-oriented work attitude lies in their positively emulating the great leader-type work method and at all times working in accordance with its demands.

The great leader-type work method is a work method which he has set forth as a model, one that the respected and beloved leader originally created and personally put into practice while organizing and guiding the work of all aspects of underground revolutionary activity and armed struggle, and of the party and the nation.

In the great leader-type work method, all the methods are set forth for correctly solving all problems arising in party work and mass guidance, from the method of planning, organizing and developing all work involved in revolution and construction on down to the method of straightening people out by meeting and talking with them.

Indeed, the great leader-type work method is a glorious paragon of the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work attitude which should be emulated by chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

When SWYL functionaries emulate the great leader-type work method and become firmly armed with it, they get rid of worn-out work methods and attitudes, and become able to thoroughly grasp the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work attitude and to correctly embody them in their work and life.

All levels of SWYL organizations and functionaries should more deeply study and practice the great leader-type work method, and thoroughly embody its requirements in all SWYL work.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Our guidance functionaries should be on the scene and always mingle thoroughly with the working masses, consult with them and find out their opinions and obtain wisdom from them, and then determine the method for solving a problem, mobilizing the masses so that all revolutionary tasks may be carried out." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 3, pp 396-397)

For all functionaries to leave their desks and provide positive assistance is a fundamental requirement of the anti-Japanese guerilla unit-type work method and the Chongsanni method, and is a principle to which the party always gives highest priority in improving work methods.

For those above to help those below has become an even more immediate requirement in the case of the SWYL.

SWYL functionaries must systematize their going down among those below them and truly help them.

All SWYL functionaries should strap on a knapsack in the manner of anti-Japanese guerillas and go among the youth as they work, study and live, explain the teachings of the great leader and the policy of the party, formulate with them plans on how to correctly implement [the teachings and the policy], and, while joining in the difficult work of implementation, vigorously guide them.

Giving priority to political activities in all work and strengthening work with people are basic requirements of the Chongsanni method, and are prerequisites for organizing and mobilizing the youth masses to fulfill party policy.

SWYL organizations and functionaries should give highest priority to explaining the great leader's teaching and party policy, and thoroughly adhere to the principle of organizing and advancing all work.

The main objective of political work lies in cultivating unending loyalty toward the great leader and the glorious party among SWYL members and youth, and in greatly enhancing their revolutionary zeal, so as to enhance their glory as the vanguard, the shock brigade, in socialist construction.

SWYL functionaries must engage in political work so that they can in fact contribute to the solving of this problem, and so that the results can be manifested in the carrying out by youth of their revolutionary tasks.

All SWYL organizations and functionaries, possessed of the fundamental methodological approach for vigorously accelerating the "Campaign to Prevent the Sixth Congress of the KWP with Gifts of Loyalty of Youth," must move positively with various forms and methods of political propaganda and economic agitation which stir the emotions of the youth.

To pull out all of the stops and boldly forge ahead with work is a key requirement tied to the nature of communist works and the revolutionary work method.

In all work, SWYL functionaries must greatly tighten up supervision and boldly establish high objectives. Whatever the work, when supervision is lax and objectives are low, from the beginning that work cannot be pushed forward in a revolutionary manner.

SWYL functionaries must completely eliminate conservatism, negativism and technological mysticism, view everything with an eye to innovation, and struggle with bold inventiveness and high objectives.

After setting an objective, SWYL functionaries must isolate its cornerstone and, concentrating all their capabilities on it, launch an annihilation war against it, and then bring the work they have started to a close with strong mind and spirit.

All SWYL members and youth, holding high the teachings of the great leader, must strive to fully carry out their role as the vanguard and the shock brigade in the struggle to normalize production and to vigorously accelerate the technical revolution in all sectors, thus bringing about a great upsurge in socialist construction, and complete this year's plan for the people's economy prior to the party congress.

Thorough establishment of a revolutionary-type spirit among SWYL functionaries is an important requirement in embodying the Chongsanni spirit and the Chongsanni method.

SWYL functionaries must devote their all and struggle to completely implement the teachings of the great leader and the policy of the party and, possessed of the attitude that they are masters of the revolution, fully demonstrate a resolute mind and invincible militant spirit and carry out the mission entrusted to them in a responsible manner.

Further, SWYL functionaries should be first in line to take on difficult and arduous work and to set and example in daily work and life, they should always act with humility and treat the youth in an easy-going and tolerant manner, and eat and live with the youth without formalities. They must become functionaries who, while strengthening the sense of principle and increasing the sense of requirement in their activities, are sincerely respected and followed by the youth without protocol and without thought being given to trivial luxuries or pomposity in their lives.

The struggle to embody the great leader-type work method should be carried out in combination with an ideological struggle.

SWYL organizations at all levels should continuously accelerate the struggle to eliminate old-type work methods and attitudes among functionaries, and to establish revolutionary work methods and people-oriented attitudes.

Decisively increasing the level of functionaries' political awareness is an important requirement for constantly improving work methods and work attitudes.

If the level of political awareness is low, [functionaries] become tied to old formalities and old methods, and consequently they cannot correctly identify any problem that comes along from the standpoint of party policy line, they cannot establish a methodology, and they cannot properly explain and infuse party policy.

SWYL organizations must strengthen the study of the principles of chuche thought and party policy among functionaries, and thoroughly acquaint them with the teachings of the great leader and the policy line of the party.

At the same time, they must enthusiastically study the knowledge of all sectors and modern scientific and technical knowledge, and, in particular, become well-versed in the work of the sector to which they are assigned. In addition, they must have a good knowledge of literature, art and the current state of affairs.

All SWYL functionaries must brilliantly carry out their glorious mission as true indoctrinators and commanders of the youth masses by more thoroughly embodying the great Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method in SWYL work.

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CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MARCH 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODDONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] The March issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Our Party Is a Glorious Party Led by Immortal Chuche Thought

Let Us More Firmly Establish in the Whole Society the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Work Trait and Lifestyle

Precious Experience of the National Unification Front Movement Gained During the Period of the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle.....Chong Tong-ch'ol

Philosophical Principle Based on Chuche Thought.....Kim Ch'ang-won

Execution of Party Policies and the Role of the Primary Party OrganizationPak Pong-chu

Working Class Viewpoint and Revolutionary Indoctrination, Class Indoctrination.....Pak Ch'ong-pae

Responsibility and Creativity Are the Important Requirements of an Attitude Becoming of Master.....Ko Chin-yong

Strictly Observing the Socialist Legal Provisions Is the Workers' Sacred Obligation.....Yim Kwang-son

Technological Revolution Is an Important Revolutionary Mission to Guarantee for the Workers Independent and Creative Life..Kim Chae-un

South Korea Is the Worst Labor Hell in the World Mun Ch'un-kil

Strengthening of International Ties for Our People's National Unification Task..... Yi Chong-mok

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

WORKERS LAUNCH 'LOYALTY' RALLIES

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 2, Feb 80 pp 24-26

[Text] North Korean workers, especially the young enthusiasts, have launched a drive to "greet the sixth Congress of the Workers' Party with high political esteem and economic achievements." Workers at various factories and enterprises throughout the country have gathered in rallies while the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Socialist Working Youth in Pyongyang have called central meetings during January, the first month on the "significant year," in which the sixth Party Congress is to be held and which is the third year of the ongoing seven-year economic development program. NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers' Party, has published 17 editorials during the month urging the advancing of economic achievements. The number of factories, enterprises, mines and cooperative farms reported by the north Korea broadcasts in connection with the rallies held during January reached 41.

According to the (North) Korean Central Broadcasting Station and Radio Pyongyang, the central or provincial rallies used placards reading: "Let's Greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party with High Political Esteem and Economic Achievements!"; "...To Scale the Summit of 9.5 Million Tons of Grains for the Year!"; "Let Us Prepare and Present the Gift of Loyalty at the Sixth Party Congress!"; "Let Us Emulate the Model of Hidden Heroes!"; "Let's Greet the Sixth Party Congress With Gala Ceremonies with the Stance of Victors!"; and "Let's Attain the Year's Economic Goals Before the Party Congress!"

The General Federation of Trade Unions convened its 18th plenary session for four days on January 19-22 and the Socialist Working Youth its 21st plenary session for two days on January 28-29. While the trade unions' meeting emphasized the technical revolution and the emulation of the model of hidden heroes, the other one indicated the start of a "loyalty-gift drive" among youths for the occasion of the Party Congress. Besides the two meetings, the (north) Korean Writers' League held its third convention for four days on January 7-10 in Pyongyang. The writers, according to the north Korean broadcasts, pledged to present as many stories about hidden heroes as possible.

The first factory rally was ignited by the workers at Huicon Machine Manufacturing Plant on January 3. These workers initiated a "Socialist Competition to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress" which have spread to 40 other factories and enterprises. The drive, based on the "Three-Revolution Red Flag-Winning Campaign," urges the attainment of daily, monthly, and quarterly economic goals without fail. The names of 40 factories and enterprises and the dates of their rallies follow:

Jan. 4: Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Mill, Musan Mine, Kumdok Mine, 11.8 Mine, Kocham Coal Mine, Yongsong Machine Plant, Hungman Fertilizer Enterprise, 2.8 Vynylon Enterprise, 6.4 Vehicle Plant, The Second Metal Plant Construction Enterprise.

Jan. 5-8: Kumya Youth Coal Mine, Yongdung Coal Mine, Munchon Coal Mine, Iwon Mine, Ungong Mine, So Du-su Power Plant, Kangson Steel Enterprise, Munpyong Refinery, Taean Heavy Industry Plant, Sungni Vehicle Plant, Nagwon Machine Plant, 5.10 Plant, 2.26 Plant, Sunchon Calcium Cyanamide Fertilizer Plant, Chongjin Synthetic Textile Plant, Hamhung Railway Bureau, Pyongyang Integrated Spinning Plant, Hamhung Wool Spinning Plant, Sinpo Marine Product Office, The First Hydroelectric Power Station Construction Enterprise.

Jan. 9: 2.8 Chiktong Youth Coal Mine, Kangson Steel Enterprise (youth meet), Danchon Youth Electric Locomotive Unit, Sinpo Marine Product Office (youth meet), Sangso Cooperative Farm in Anju County.

Jan. 10: Anju-Area Coal Mine Enterprise, Kim Chaek Steel and Iron Mill (second time), Hungnam Fertilizer Enterprise (second time), Sunchon Cement Manufacturing Plant.

Jan. 22: Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR MECHANIZATION OF RURAL ECONOMY

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Spur the Overall Mechanization of the Rural Economy"]

[Text] Vigorously carrying out the struggle to completely realize the overall mechanization of the rural economy is one of the important tasks facing the rural economy sector this year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"The most important task facing us today in the conduct of the rural technological revolution is furthering and rapidly completing the mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," vol. 7, p. 12)

This year, which brings our Party's sixth congress, is one of profound significance.

The rural economy sector must uphold the Party's call to greet the Party's sixth congress as a festival of victors and must achieve decisive progress in realizing the overall mechanization of the rural economy along with occupying the 9.5 million ton foodgrain height set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in this year's New Year Address in order to make this year the most shining in the history of our Fatherland.

The overall mechanization of the rural economy forms the significant content of the tasks of the rural technological revolution set forth by the rural thesis and the fifth congress of our Party and is an urgent requirement for realizing the modernization and industrialization of agriculture.

We must complete the overall mechanization of the rural economy as quickly as possible in order to greatly lessen the gap between agricultural and industrial labor and to liberate our peasants, who have already been liberated from exploitation and oppression, from strenuous labor, as well as to quickly develop agricultural productivity so as to further solidify the material foundation enabling us to transform cooperative ownership into the ownership of the whole people.

Turning to matters at hand, we must decisively heighten the overall mechanization level of the rural economy this year in order to occupy the 9.5 million ton foodgrain height. The more we stress the overall mechanization of the rural economy and increase the types of mechanized agricultural work, the more we can thoroughly fulfill the requirements of the chuche agricultural method in all phases of agricultural work such as sowing, transplanting or cropping and harvest our grain on time with no waste.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our country has vigorously furthered the rural technological revolution, thereby already completing the irrigation and electrification of the rural economy and pushing chemicalization to a high level.

The establishing of production and repair bases for such modern equipment as tractors throughout the country and the growing up of many tractor drivers and agricultural equipment operators form a solid guarantee for quickly realizing the overall mechanization of the rural economy.

The functionaries and workers of all concerned sectors of the people's economy, including the rural economy sector, must shiningly carry out the tasks of the rural technological revolution set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the Fifth Party Congress and bring about a greater upsurge in agricultural production by using to the maximum the already prepared strong material foundation and means to vigorously carry out the struggle to complete the overall mechanization of the rural economy this year.

Today the most important thing in carrying out the struggle for quickly completing the overall mechanization of the rural economy is the guidance functionaries of the agricultural sector have the correct viewpoint on mechanization and concretely plan and organize organization work to actively introduce mechanization in all agriculture processes.

The work of the overall mechanization of the rural economy can be quickly forwarded only if our guidance functionaries have the lofty revolutionary zeal and the correct understanding that it is a lofty political task which finally frees our peasants from strenuous labor as soon as possible, if they always uses their heads to use machine power for all agricultural work, and if they establish the necessary measures.

All cooperative farm functionaries and agricultural machinery workshop functionaries must have a clear plan to greatly increase the relative importance and scope of mechanization in agriculture production work which they must put into profitable practice. Also, all party organizations and agricultural guidance organ functionaries must verify the status of the mechanization of agricultural work at each cooperative farm and the utilization format of agricultural machinery for each agricultural process and must take the necessary measures; they must first set up example units and then generalize their experiences. Thus they must vigorously forward the work of mechanizing all the processes of rice and corn farming such as cultivating fields and paddies, transplanting, weeding and harvesting, and they must

introduce new machinery to the vegetable, industrial crop, stock breeding and fruit sectors to bring about the overall mechanization of production processes.

That the cooperative farms use the agricultural machinery they now have with maximum efficiency and actively increase their utilization is an important link which must be grasped in the furthering of overall mechanization.

Already countless pieces of agricultural machinery have gone into our rural areas according to our party's correct agricultural policy. With the effective use alone of this machinery, we can greatly increase the level of the mechanization of agricultural production work over what it is now.

All cooperative farms and agricultural machinery workshops must strengthen ideological indoctrination work among tractor drivers and agricultural machinery operators so that they will manage all agricultural machinery carefully and display all sorts of initiative and creativity in increasing the utilization of their machinery with the responsibility and self-awareness of the vanguard of the rural technological revolution. In particular, guidance functionaries must permanently assign people to handle machinery, such as tractor drivers or rice transplanting machinery operators, and must plan and organize work to enhance the level of their technical skill. At the same time, they must improve tractor repair bases and responsibly ensure the availability of parts for agricultural machinery.

The rural economy sector must actively carry out the struggle to make more of the agricultural machinery needed in stock breeding and fruit work and varied and efficient combined agricultural machines to suit agricultural production work processes.

Doing a good job in land regularization work is another urgent task for realizing the overall mechanization of the rural economy. The functionaries of the agricultural sector must correctly realize that the important guarantee for realizing the overall mechanization of agricultural work lies in vigorously pushing land regularization work and must enlarge the scale of fields through a mass movement. At the same time, sloping fields must be terraced to allow machinery to go in and work efficiently.

In order to complete the overall mechanization of the rural economy, the industrial sector must produce and send to rural areas more agricultural machinery.

Government office committees, sector functionaries and the workers and technicians of machine factories must strengthen the increased production and conservation struggle to make and send to rural areas more modern and high quality agricultural machinery such as tractors, various combines, various general harvesters and general threshers.

At the same time the scientists and technicians of the agricultural machinery research centers must join forces with the agricultural workers to design and make the convenient to use and high quality modern machinery necessary to complete overall mechanization.

Vigorously furthering the overall mechanization of the rural economy is an important task for completely industrializing our agriculture.

Let us all uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's new year address for this year and in this, the year of the opening of the Sixth Party Congress, occupy the 9.5 million ton foodgrain height while bringing about shining victory in the struggle to complete the overall mechanization of the rural economy.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DIRECTOR REVIEWS 1979 GRAIN OUTPUT

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Feb 80 pp 34-36

[Interview with Yi Man-song of the Agricultural Production Department of the General Bureau for the Guidance of Cooperative Farms under the Agricultural Commission by a journalist from KOREA TODAY; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Journalist: Thank you for dividing your precious time for our dialogue. Last year we attained great successes in agricultural production as in all other branches of the national economy.

Please tell me first about results of agricultural production.

Director: Last year our socialist countryside yielded the richest crop in our history.

Crops were quite excellent throughout the country from plains along the east and west coasts to the northern inland and farms near the Demarcation Line in the south--and many cooperative farms' grain output increased by 1-1.5 tons per hectare.

A few years ago farms in the Yoldusamcholli plain on the west coast produced 7-8 tons of rice per hectare and could boast that their per-hectare rice output was the highest in the country. But last year many farms in Pyongwon, Mundok and Sukchon Counties in the plain produced 9 to 10-odd tons of rice per hectare and Sukchon County reaped over 30 percent more harvest than in the record year.

Many counties produced 100,000 or 150,000 tons of grain each and numerous farms 10,000 tons of grain each. The Yoldusamchon cooperative farm produced 20,000 tons of grain.

Before liberation Mundok County's total grain output was 5,000 tons and Sukchon County's grain output in 1946 was 27,000 tons. When we take this into account, it is really wonderful that a farm produces 20,000 tons of grain.

South Hwanghae Province, our major rice producer, had the richest rice harvest in its history. Last year the number of rice ears per pyong increased by 100-200 and the number of grains of each ear and the weight of rice per 1,000 grains surpassed those in the record year. The per-hectare rice yield of many cooperative farms in Chaeryong County is 8-9 tons on an average, over 10 tons at maximum. The Pukji cooperative farm harvested thousands of tons more of grain than in the record year. The state-run Anak farm's per-hectare rice output was 10, 12 or 13 tons and Anak County increased its rice output by 30,000 tons. Such examples can be cited everywhere in our country. This shows that our per-hectare rice output has already surpassed that of the advanced countries in the world.

Journalist: Maize crop was also very excellent.

Director: To say nothing of maize-producing areas, farms in the mountainous areas once forsaken such as the Kumbu cooperative farm in Sakju County, North Pyongan Province, produced 9 tons on an average, over 13 tons at maximum, per hectare.

Journalist: A wonderful growth indeed. In 1976 the per-hectare maize yield of the world was 2.825 tons. But in 1974 you produced 5 tons per hectare throughout the country and our maize output grew rapidly. And today even farms in the mountainous areas produce 8 to 10-odd tons of maize per hectare. This is another miracle wrought by the Juche farming methods, I should say.

Director: We also reaped the richest harvest of potato, tobacco and vegetable. That is why people in plain, intermediate and mountainous areas all boast that last year they reaped the best harvest in their history.

Journalist: Rich harvest increased the incomes of the peasants, I think.

Director: You can see it from last year's income distribution of the Hwasan cooperative farm in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province. The per-household income of the farm averaged 10.5 tons of grain and much money. Many households earned 500-850 straw bags of grain. The Posok cooperative farmers in Unjon County, North Pyongan Province earned 9.4 tons of grain and much money per household.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KUMYA YOUTH MINES EXPANDING WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 60, Jun 79 pp 60-61

[Text] It has been arranged that the Kumya Youth Mines in Kumya County, South Hamgyong Province, will expand in scale to 2 million tons per year with Soviet assistance as part of the Second Seven Year Plan (1978-1984). (see this magazine No 38, p 40) According to Moscow Radio on 14 January 1979, the Soviet commercial company, Tsvetmetpromeksport, is supplying equipment to the Yonghung Mines.

The Yonghung Mines mentioned here are the Kumya Youth Mines in North Korea. In the year before the Second Seven Year Plan began, namely, in 1977 when the arrangement was made to develop them with Soviet assistance, the area's administrative name was changed from Yonghung County to Kumya County, and the Yonghung Mines were also renamed the Kumya Youth Mines. (see this magazine No 53, pp 12-13) (There is no relation between the name and the "Plain of Kum" which is the meaning of the Chinese characters.) But even after the North Koreans changed the name, the Soviets continued to use the old name of Yonghung as before. The reason for this is unclear. Incidentally, the North Koreans make absolutely no mention of Soviet aid to these mines; they only report the mines' steady construction progress. Presently, at this strip-mine the railroad has been built heading toward the Kumya station, and North Korea reports that it will be electrified during the Second Seven Year Plan. (see this magazine No 53, p 29) Since the establishment of the country, this is the first time that the railroad line used exclusively for transportation of coal was electrified in the North Korean railroad, and one can understand the considerable effort that has been put into the development of these mines. There has been absolutely no reporting on the plan of where this coal will be transported via Munch'ongport of Yonghung harbor or Hamhung port.

Further, the Kumya Youth Mines is the next largest after the Anju Mine, North Korea's largest.

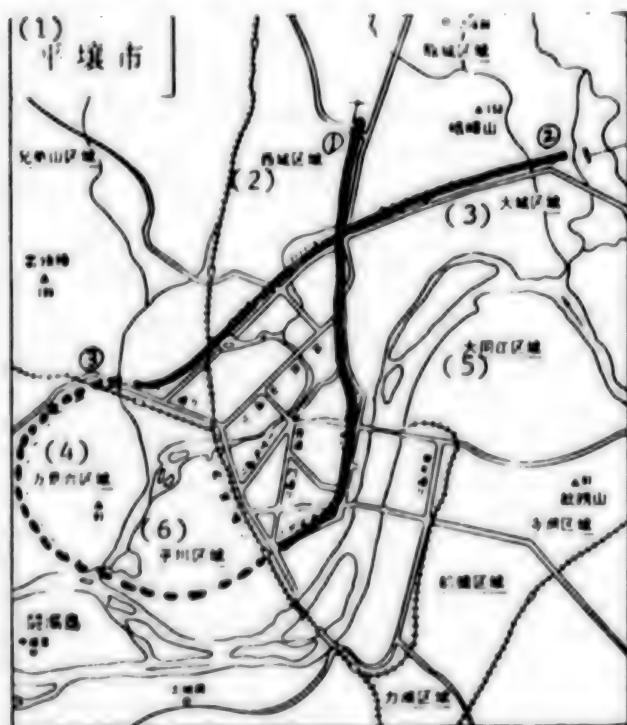
9534
CSO: 4105

PYONGYANG'S NEW SUBWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 60, Jun 79 pp 57-59

[Text] According to PRAVDA in an article dated 28 May, a new line of the Pyongyang subway is under construction. The article reported that this new line follows a semi-circular route, connecting east and west and passing through the center of Pyongyang.

The only subway in North Korea is in Pyongyang. There are two existing lines in the city: (1) a north-south line from the Oesong district, passing through the center of town, to the Sosong district, and (2) an east-west line from P'aldonggyo through the northern part of the center of town to Taesongsan. New lines are generally laid by connecting them to the existing lines, and if one were to hypothesize the new route by taking into consideration the existing line and the three pieces of information recently reported by PRAVDA, the following map is obtained. That is, the new route extends the east-west route (2) to the Man'gyongdae district in the city's western part, drawing a semi-circle, turning back to the eastern part, crossing the north-south line (1) and ending up in the Oesong district in the east.



Key:

1. Pyongyang
2. Sosong District
3. Taesong District
4. Mangyongdae District
5. Taedong'gang District
6. P'yongch'on District

Up to now, the existing east-west and north-south lines were laid in three stages. The north-south lines was completed 5 September 1973, and North Korea announced this, as well as the station names of the six sections in the "Opening Ceremony of the Pyongyang Subway." Later, extended sections of the six station sections completed in 1973 were finished in 1973, but neither this nor the station names were announced in North Korea, but were revealed in the reports of Japanese visitors to North Korea. The east-west line was completed 3 September 1978. North Korea announced this and the station names of the five sections in the "Completion Ceremony for the Third Stage of the Pyongyang Subway." But the position of the two lines, north-south and east-west, in relation to each other has never been announced by the North Koreans. Also, since the station names are replaced by abstract nouns as listed below, estimates of the relationships cannot be made from the names of the stations. Japanese visitors to Korea have reported on the positions on the east-west route from P'aldonggyo to Taesongsan and on the north-south route from the Oesong district to the Sosong district (MAINICHI SHIMBUN, evening edition, 11 Nov 1978). Bearing in mind the routes which are beneficial to transportation will probably connect the central Pyongyang urban area, this research institute has tried to recreate the routes on the above map.

Further, the 5 September NODONG SINMUN article on the Completion Ceremony for the Third Stage of the Pyongyang Subway, reported: "The Fourth Stage of the Pyongyang Subway Project will be continued from here" (President Kim). This was confirmed in the latest PRAVDA report.

*Station Names of the Pyongyang Subway

North-south lines: (First Stage) Ponghwa [Rocket] Station -- Sungni [Victory] Station -- Tongil [Unification] Station -- Kaeson [Triumphant Return] Station -- Chonu [Comrade-in-Arms] Station -- Red Star Station
(Second Stage) -- unclear

East-west lines: (Third Stage) Kwangbok [Regaining of Independence] Station -- Konguk [National-Foundation] Station -- Hwanggum [Golden] Field Station -- Konsol [Construction] Station -- Hyoksin [Innovation] Station

Further, according to the same PRAVDA article, the number of daily riders on the Pyongyang subway was said to be 220,000 persons. Pyongyang's population is 2.19 million within the city's jurisdiction (as of November 1977) and 1.2 million in the urban area (RENMIN RIBAO 5 May 1978).

9534
CSO: 4105

PYONGYANG-WONSAN, PYONGYANG-NAMPO FREEWAYS DESCRIBED

Tokyo KITA CHOLEN KENKYU in Japanese No 60, Jun 79 pp 59-60

[Text] Pyongyang-Wonsan

North Korea's first freeway was completed 2 September 1978 between Pyongyang and Wonsan (see this magazine No 52, p 46), and it was also announced that this freeway, which had been a military road with gravel pavement was finished with concrete pavement in work which began in 1968. The freeway route runs pretty much along the military armistice line, Pyongyang-Yokp'o Sangwon-Suan-Koksan-Shinp'yong-Wonsan. This route was the "military road penetrating from east to west running along the military armistice line" decided in the 18th plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the KWP in 1968. The reasons why it is still used for military purposes, not for civilian even though the road was announced as a freeway are: 1) the route passed through steep and inaccessible mountain regions; 2) over 90 percent of North Korea's transportation relies on rail and 3) they did not have many heavy trucks fit for both mountain roads and freeways.

According to the RENMIN RIBAO of 19 June, the route from Pyongyang to Wonsan described in section (1) is a cement-paved road 17 meters wide. Its length of 180 some kilometers can be covered in about 2 hours. Before the war it took 15 years to construct a railroad through the same area, but it has been told that the 1550 Army Engineers completed the work which shot through mountain areas which were 80 percent of the total distance in a mere 3 years. The battalion commander of the 1550 Engineering unit was Lieutenant-Colonel Myong-ch'ol.

(2) Pyongyang-Nampo

There has been no official report of the day the Pyongyang-Nampo freeway began its construction, but from a few years ago a photo has been released, showing its completion along the Taedong River near Mangyongdae. (see this magazine No 52, p 40) As far as the completion date goes, since PRAVDA revealed on 31 May of this year that the Pyongyang-Nampo Freeway was extended to the Nampo urban area, we can see that the entire road is either complete or near to completion.

This freeway extends from the central district at Pyongyang station to Mangyongdae along the Taedong River and from there it extends toward Taean, Oshin-ri and into the center of Nampo.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PREPARATION FOR WINTER FISHING URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 23 Nov 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Let's Carry Out the Winter Fishing Struggle in Model Terms"]

[Text] The winter fishing operation is currently underway along the east coastal fishing ground. The workers of the fishing sector are waging a strenuous fight under a passion of loyalty toward proud victory in the final assault of the year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song once taught that: "Developing the fishing industry has important significance in elevating the peoples' livelihood." Winter fishing is the very important struggle to which great effort must be accorded in the fishing sector. Surrounded by the sea on three sides, winter fishing in our country assumes overwhelming importance in annual fisheries production. This highly significant struggle seen in terms of its scope or volume of production which must be carried out well can further enhance the dietary life of the people and satisfy even more fully the increasing demand of the workers for supplementary foodstuffs which increases day by day.

We must bring about greater innovations in the winter fishing struggle to guarantee high quality raw materials to each sector of the people's economy including the food processing industry, the animal husbandry industry, the pharmaceutical industry etc, that will powerfully spur the economic construction of our country. The successful conclusion of winter fishing will encourage the fighting spirit of the workers who are continuously bringing about innovations in carrying out this year's plan and the new prospective plan with great effect.

At present the overall economic situation of our country is very good. If we provide fish abundantly through greater catches to the workers who have been fulfilling without fail the daily, monthly and quarterly objectives set at high level from the first struggle of the new year, they will strive even harder to achieve greater results. The plentiful supply of

fish to each household this year, when an unprecedented bumper crop is harvested, will strengthen our country's economic might and it is an honorable and worthwhile struggle to highly exalt the true superiority of our socialist system. All functionaries and workers in the fishing sector should be deeply aware of the great importance of winter fishing and bravely rise up to sail through the rough waves of the east sea and aggressively pursue the fishermen's struggle. They should thus help bring about brightly the high wishes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, always deeply concerned about providing a more plentiful, civilized life to our people.

The firm establishment of a scientific system of fishing to wage mobile, positive fishing operations is one of the important tasks that emerges in particular in achieving success in the winter fishing struggle.

Ocean conditions and the movement of fish can be affected at any time by the influence of one cold front. Moreover, the winter fishing struggle requires many of the ways to fish which continue to gain in modernization and expansion to take on the movement and mobility of a single organic system and when that struggle is waged in conformity with the unmatched changes in our political outlook, then success can be achieved.

The operation must be executed scientifically and with mobility to meet the challenge of volatile conditions, in order to achieve greater results. The fishing sector should upgrade the role of scientific research and search organs, detect on time the changes in oceanic conditions and the movements of schools of fish in the central fishing grounds and catch more fish by converging on those grounds with all available vessels.

All fishing enterprises and fishing combat units should mobilize multi-purpose and modernized ('oth large and small) vessels to send them off to the fishing grounds, equipped with lightweight fishing nets and appropriate tools suitable to each vessel, and apply scientific fishing methods to achieve higher expectations. The support backup functionaries on land should be ready to unload the catch as soon as the vessels dock at the port, inspect and repair equipment promptly, establish work areas, repair tools and nets, and replenish supplies for the crews, to insure speedy return of the vessels back to fishing ground in order to allow fishing vessels to spend maximum time at sea to increase the catch. The fishery sector should also encourage small fishing activities in coastal areas to step up the catch. Thus, all fishing vessels should be encouraged to raise high the torch of the full-vessel-catch movement.

The important task in the winter fishing is timely and quality processing of the catch. Regardless of how much our fishing workers catch, fighting the waves, our peoples livelihood will not improve nor will the successful struggle of the fishermen bear fruit unless the catch is processed in time. The fish processing industry functionaries should stand firmly on

the viewpoint of masters in charge of the dietary life of the people and workers and wage in revolutionary terms the fish processing struggle. The workers in this sector must inspect the modern refrigeration plants, large and small refrigeration equipment, the salt curing facilities and dehydrating facilities to insure orderly operations, and if necessary, make repairs, store more fish at the places of catch or of consumption and insure supplies of fresh fish to the people in spring or summer, regardless of the season. The fish processing sector must maintain sanitation at the plants and must not waste any part of the fish and process everything including the roe, intestines, liver and the like.

In order to successfully wage the winter fishing operation, which involves handling a difficult and enormous workload within a short time, the support work must be further strengthened. Functionaries of Administrative Council committees, departments, and plants and enterprises concerned and the functionaries of the central and local state economic organs should be aware of their responsibility of adopting a responsible leading view that to insure the peoples livelihood and strive to provide with priority the essential materials and equipment for vessels and dock areas, and the parts and supplies, especially lumber and oil that are necessary for winter fishing and processing.

All localities should positively support the fishing and processing struggle with labor and materiel, and in the railway transportation sector, they should provide the necessary equipment and materials to haul the processed winter fish on time. The success of all of the activities depends on how those at the controls act and what attitude they assume, how responsible they are, and how well they are able to organize and command. All guidance functionaries in the fishing sector should rush into the teeming activity at the docks and on the vessels, break through the difficult problems with the strong exemplary will of communists, mix with the fishing crews to get closely in touch with their high spirits, organize and supervise militant teams and help solve all knotty problems in a timely manner. They should also always accurately grasp ocean conditions and the movements of schools of fish, maintain a scientific and highly mobile combat command posture, organize joint operations between individual vessels and vessel formations, so that the sea is never neglected even for a moment and encircle and annihilate tactics are employed constantly.

The ponderous and enormous tasks confronting the fishing sector today demands that the roles to be played by local government organ functionaries be raised. The local government organs especially the provincial, city and county administrative committees along the eastern coastal areas should mobilize their local resources and capabilities to insure successful winter fishing, and if these plans are executed without fail, and deep attention is paid to the welfare of the fishermen, it will allow them to devote all of their energy and wisdom to catching more fish without worry. The eastern coastal fishing grounds which are daily gaining in activity with the winter fishing combat operation, is calling for new labor achievements by our fishermen. All functionaries and workers in the fishing sector! Let us achieve brilliant labor achievements in winter fishing and processing to bring about bumper catches from the sea in our country!

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

NAMPO SHIPYARD--Nampo Shipyard of our country built and launched another 20,000-ton cargo ship "Ammokgang" in October last year. This boat is furnished with up-to-date installations for a free and safe long voyage along with modern loading and unloading equipment, not to speak of every facility for the crew's life. The new cargo boat will contribute to the development of our foreign trade and marine transport as in all cases of other cargo ships of the same tonnage such as "Taedonggang," "Chongchongang" and "Yonpung" which were constructed in this shipyard. Giving importance to the shipbuilding industry, in recent years, our country has placed many big cargo ships in service. Congjin Shipyard has built a number of fishing boats including such new-fashioned and automated 3,750-ton stern trawlers as "Chonmasan," "Changgwangsan" and "Chongbangsan," as well as 5,000-ton cold-storage transport ship in addition to 14,000-ton cargo ships "Tumangang" and "Wangjaesan." Our country produces various kinds of equipment and fittings including 2,500 h.p. middle-speed engines, 3,000 h.p. high-speed engines and radars conducive to making our boats enlarged, modernized and operated at high speed. Now, Nampo Shipyard and other shipbuilding centres are being refashioned continuously along modern lines and their technical and processing facilities being enlarged. Thus, they will produce in the future a greater number of 14,000-ton and 20,000-ton cargo ships and then, 50,000-ton or 100,000-ton cargo ships, 20,000-ton factory ships and various sorts of technical vessels. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang WOMEN OF KOREA in English No 1, 80 pp 32-33]

NEW RESERVOIR--Yongho Reservoir, another man-made lake, was constructed last November. The completion of the reservoir made it possible to water reclaimed paddy-fields in Onchon and Chungsan and supply more water to the Kiyang irrigation district including Nampo City and Ryonggang County. Now our country has 1,500 reservoirs, small and large. The irrigation canal has a length of 40,000 km., that is, longer than the round of the earth. Our agricultural working people do farming to gather a bountiful harvest every year by the help of such a completed irrigation system irrespective of long spell of drought. [Text] [Pyongyang WOMEN OF KOREA in English No 1, 80 p 32]

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHANGGWANGWON HEALTH CENTER BUILT IN PYONGYANG

SK241558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 24 Mar 80 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Mar (KCNA)--The Changgwangwon Health Centre, a grand monumental creation to be handed down from generation to generation, has been built on the bank of the beautiful river Potong in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went round the newly built health centre on 21 March and expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that baths, wading pools, swimming pool and all other things were built well to serve better the cultural life of the people and the promotion of their health.

The health centre is a comprehensive base for cultural life of citizens and promotion of their health, which has been built under the popular policy of the Workers Party of Korea which takes it as a supreme principle governing its activities to promote the peoples welfare. Its four-storied building with a total floor space of 38,000 square metres concentrically shows the architecture of our time from designing to construction work and decoration and is a perfect building of the highest level in form, content, scale and facilities.

The health centre has baths, modern swimming pool, and indoor and outdoor wading pools.

It is equipped with hundreds of up-to-date facilities, such as air regulators and ventilators automatically ensuring the temperature and humidity inside the building, scores of water purifiers, sterilizing facilities, water mixers for heating and high speed water heating apparatuses.

In the baths which can accommodate more than 10,000 people a day, there are public bathrooms, private bathrooms, family bathrooms, bathrooms where water massage and supersonic massage are given and sweating and cold-water bath can be had, shower rooms, rest rooms and kneaders.

Besides, there are a barbers shop, beauty shop and restaurant.

The indoor wading pool is equipped with automatic hot and cold air blowers to maintain proper temperature inside and the depth of water is different for children and adults.

In the swimming pool with over 2,000 seats a swimming race, water-polo and water basketball can be held. The pool is supplied with water through many holes at the bottom and equipped with up-to-date apparatuses for automatically purifying water and regulating the temperature of water and air.

Various forms and shapes of large fountains were built around the health centre to add to the beauty of its appearance.

The builders of the Changgwangwon Health Centre finished the vast project in a short period less than one year by intensifying the speed campaign under the wise guidance of our party.

The health centre provided by the great leader and the glorious party will greatly contribute to the health and sanitation, culture and rest of the working people in the capital.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

EVOLUTION OF SEED THEORY ANALYZED

Pyongyang CHOSON MUNHAK in Korean No 12, 1979 pp 8-10

[Article: "The Evolution of the Seed Theory in the Creation of Literary and Artistic Works"]

[Text] In the December issue of AKAIHANE, the journal of the "Council for Promotion of Korean Film Viewing," published recently in Japan, an article written by Teirao Toshioka entitled "Evolution of the Seed Theory in the Creation of Literary and Artistic Works" was published. The editorial department presents the text of the article as follows.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the highest level of socialist literature and art and chuche art, based on the chuche thought created by President Kim Il-song and under his leadership, are in full bloom.

Today the Korean arts are pioneering the new areas known as revolutionary opera and revolutionary drama, the theoretical core for artistic development of which is the seed theory.

What is the seed theory?

What is the theory known as the seed theory? The seed theory can be said to liken art to a single flower--in cultivating a beautiful flower, the first priority is that the seed must be good.

To create literary and artistic works that are revolutionary and of high artistic value, first of all the seed must be good. Based on the profound philosophical concept of the seed, the nature of life is illuminated; to put it another way, it is a profound underlying concept which makes it possible to provide revolutionary influence on people.

This seed, then, must be found in universal and common truths. Truth is always to be found in common day-to-day life. Consequently, one must look for the philosophical seed which contains great social issues in the reality that one experiences. In this way alone is the seed implanted deep in the hearts of the people and brought to full bloom.

Only when literature and art possess this seed can they fully carry out their sacred mission of "contributing to the formation of the people's revolutionary world view.

In "Sea of Blood," considered a classic revolutionary opera, the seed was the living truism that people who have lost their country and have been unable to escape all manner of bloodshed, cruelty, suffering and poverty live only for revolution, and was further the profound concept that a national destiny can be carved out when people who have lost their freedom rise to the struggle to safeguard such freedom. If this artistic work had not made such the seed, then, regardless of how it had described Korea under Japanese imperialistic rule in the 1930's, it would not have been able to move people to the extent that it did nor to prod them to revolutionary struggle.

Of course, while the seed is in this manner the primary factor which forms the content and value of literature and art, it most assuredly is not the case that good seed alone will produce a beautiful flower. In creating excellent works which can contribute to the formation of a revolutionary world view for people, the seed must be well cared for and developed toward such an end. The seed is more than just an important prerequisite for creation of excellent works. In the creation of excellent works, all aspects of form must be subordinated to the seed so that it may be made to live.

Now, what is meant by the element of form?

Correctly describing human relationships.

Human relationships are an important factor in artistic compositions such as novels, films and dramas.

Reflected in human relationships are social class relationships and social contradictions.

In describing human relationships, the question of how to describe relations between groups, that is, between positive human groups and negative human groups, as well as individual people, becomes an extremely important problem.

In the revolutionary film "Flower Girl," a flower seller's family, which is of the positive human grouping, is portrayed by a mother suffering from illness, the blind younger sister Sun-hui, the older brother Chol-lyong, who is in prison, and the heroine, who cuts and sells flowers to buy medicine for her mother.

The seed of this film is that, for a people who had lost their country and whose suffering was so great, there was no route but that of revolution to strike down the Japanese imperialists and exploitative class in order to free themselves, and to build a society without landlords and capitalists.

In the development of this seed, the portrayal of the flower seller's family was extremely well done. First, in the portrayal itself, the social class

contradictions, that is, the contradictions between landlords and Japanese imperialism and the vast popular masses, came through intensely, reflecting the requirements of the seed. Further, it assumes the form of assisting in the better reception of the beautiful human relationships within the destitute flower seller's family and its spiritual and ethical demeanor, [against the backdrop of] the misery and grief of a people who have lost their nation, thus playing a notable role in developing the seed.

Positive intensification of human relationships.

In the process of positively intensifying the human relationships portrayed, the fundamental issue presented by the work becomes clear. Consequently, this positive development of human relationships must serve to consistently amplify the concept of the seed, and everything should be concentrated on this aspect.

Let's look once again at "Flower Girl."

Chol-lyong, the older brother, dealt on his own with the landlord who blinded the younger sister, which only got him taken into custody by the Japanese imperialist police. Then, on the very day that the flower girl had managed to make just enough money, the mother died before she could take a single dose of the medicine. Having lost the mother, the flower girl leaves behind her blind sister and goes to the prison in search of the older brother, who she had looked upon as a pillar of strength, only to hear the news of his "death," and returns, grief stricken, the several hundred li that she had come. On her return, however, even her sister Sun-hui is nowhere to be found, having been carried off into the mountains through the scheming of the landlord.

The positive development of human relationships in this manner brings to life for everyone the underlying concept of the seed.

In this one finds the importance, and the model, inherent to the positive development of human relationships in bringing the seed to full flower.

Picturing in depth the emotional and psychological make-up of human beings.

In order to bring the seed which contains the philosophical core to full flower, it must be reflected in the emotional and psychological make-up of the protagonist. This is because there is nothing more lifeless and sterile than a concept which excludes emotion. Consequently, the question of how deeply, and how emotionally, to make the portrayal of the emotional and psychological make-up is an important problem.

The important thing in painting a deep picture of human emotion and psychology is to carefully set forth the emotional make-up of the protagonist.

In "Flower Girl," the emotional transformations of the heroine were extremely well laid out and portrayed through the process of abrupt change, from the scene of the flower girl buying medicine for her mother and the one where she is swinging with Sun-hui (happiness), to the scene where she is holding her mother's body (wailing), and on through the succeeding layers of grief, where she learns of her brother's "death" followed immediately by the disappearance of her sister, and through the process where everything promotes an emotional outpouring of anger against the landlord.

Through such careful drawing and penetrating portrayal of emotional change, the underlying concept of the seed can be made to appeal to the emotions of people and to move them to action.

Depicting the process of growth of the protagonist.

The seed containing the underlying philosophical concept is drawn and brought to flower primarily through the process of growth of the protagonist. Accordingly, the depiction of this growth process in close concert with the most fundamental aspects of social life, in a manner suited to the demands of the seed, is vital.

Since the process of growth of the protagonist is ultimately the process of formation of a revolutionary world view, providing the protagonist with a rich variety of social experiences is an element which cannot be omitted in realistically depicting the process of formation of the protagonist's world view, and is a key element in bringing the seed to blossom.

In the case of "Flower Girl," scenes such as the one in which the flower girl, who had been selling flowers in the street, observes the behavior of strutting Japanese, and the one in which she watches the spectacle of her compatriots suffering under the forced labor of Japanese imperialists as she searches for her brother, are very realistically drawn.

All of this forms the basis of broadening the flower girl's viewpoint in all aspects of social life and of the foundation of her world view.

To make literary and artistic works something truly animated, rich in a sense of ideology and art, and capable of providing revolutionary influence on people, they must, as pointed out above, first of all select good seed, and, so that this seed can be correctly developed, firmly embed a variety of formative elements.

By bringing about an "enrichment of the view of value," the seed theory will become a compass for pointing out the way to broader artistic development in Japan, where direction in artistic development is easily lost.

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CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 12 Mar--Yi Song-hyon, vice-director of the Tonghae Stock Company Ltd. under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and his party left Pyongyang by plane on 11 March. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 11 Mar 80 SK]

CHONGNYON GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 12 Mar--A delegation of branch functionaries of the General Association of Korea Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Om Chang-pom, vice-chairman of the Yamaguchi prefectoral headquarters of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on 11 March by train. The delegation arrived in Chongjin by the ship "Mangyongbong" on 10 March. The administration council arranged a banquet for the delegation on the evening of 11 March. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 11 Mar 80 SK]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

OVERVIEW OF NORTH KOREA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS IN 1979 REPORTED

Visits and Invitations

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN MONDAI in Japanese No 33, Dec 79 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] North Korea currently has diplomatic relations with 96 countries, has dispatched 73 envoys to 90 countries (17 in concurrent posts), and has concluded economic agreements with 74 countries and air accords with 40 countries. Its diplomatic activity has been striking, including, among other things, more than 67 bilateral agreements of varying kinds concluded during the past year.

While on the one hand suffering from shrinking foreign currency for the past several years, its diplomatic visits and invitations have shown a positive increase since 1972, with visits 1.25 times the preceding year and similarly invitations 1.21 times, thus showing vigorous activity.

Throughout the diplomatic visiting, the most noteworthy trend has been in its relationship with Africa. While on the one hand there has been a marked decrease [in the number of countries involved] in diplomatic relations with Africa with visits from 22 countries as compared with 25 the preceding year (a decrease of 12 percent) and invitations from 24 countries as compared with 39 the preceding year (a decrease of 39 percent), the number of representative visits has increased to 1.64 times. This is due to the fact that its former policy aiming at unspecified large numbers has changed to one of repeated visits between specific countries.

Although North Korea has broken off relations with Vietnam, its diplomatic visits within the communist bloc was 1.49 times the preceding year and its diplomatic invitations were 1.22 times, indicating rather a strengthening of these relationships.

In its relations with Japan there was a sharp increase in the number of diplomatic visits, with 1.67 times the preceding year, and diplomatic invitations, 1.75 times. This is a reflection of the growing closeness in [Japan's] total relationship with Korea, and [Korea's] emphasis on trade with Japan.

Agreements Signed

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN MONDAI in Japanese No 33, Dec 79 pp 28-36

[Text] This year North Korea has signed more than 67 agreements of varying kinds with many nations. Breaking these down, 52 percent of the total were with the communist orbit and 30 percent were with African [countries], together accounting for 82 percent of the total. This is an indication of the direction and emphasis of North Korea's foreign policy during this year [1979].

One senses at a glimpse, a contradiction as to why in spite of the signs that diplomatic visits and invitations with African countries are at a low ebb, the signing of the various agreements has reached an even higher level. This, however, indicates that North Korea's policy toward Africa has changed to one of closer ties with particular countries.

Noteworthy also is North Korea's focus on the African region by concluding a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Guinea-Bissau, after having signed similar treaties with the Central African Republic (signed in April 1978), Mozambique (May 1978) and Madagascar (September 1978).

I. Asia

1. A protocol on cultural exchange for 1979-80 with the government of India (signed 3 February, New Delhi).
2. An agreement on information exchange and mutual cooperation between the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY of Afghanistan and the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY [KCNA] (25 February, Qatar).
3. A plan on cultural exchange for 1979-80 with the government of Bangladesh (18 March, Pyongyang).
4. A trade agreement with the government of Malaysia (9 June, Pyongyang).
5. An agreement on payments between the Japanese-Korean Trade Settlement Council and the Korean Trading Bank (11 October, Pyongyang).

II. The Middle East

1. A trade agreement with the government of Jordan (24 January, Amman).
2. A plan on cultural exchange for 1979-80 with the government of Syria (18 April, Damascus).
3. An agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting with the government of South Yemen [sic] (30 June, San'a).
4. A plan on cultural exchange for 1979-80 with the government of Jordan (3 September, Amman).

5. A plan on cultural exchange for 1979-80 with the government of Iraq (31 September, Baghdad).

III. Africa

1. A general agreement on cooperation in economics, science and technology and culture; an agreement on economic and technological cooperation with the government of Burundi (23 March, Pyongyang).
2. An air transport agreement with the government of Libya (4 April, Tripoli).
3. An air transport agreement with the government of Mali and an agreement on air service between Mali and North Korean Airlines (7 May, Bamako).
4. An agreement on mutual cooperation in radio and television broadcasting with the government of Madagascar (6 June, Tananarive).
5. An agreement of cultural cooperation with the government of Tunisia (13 June, Pyongyang).
6. An air transport agreement with the government of Somalia and an agreement for air service between Somalia and North Korean Airlines (9 July, Mogadiscio).
7. An agreement on cultural cooperation with the government of Sao Tome and Principe (13 July, Sao Tome).
8. An air transport agreement with the government of Mozambique (24 July, Maputo).
9. An agreement of cultural cooperation with the government of Angola (15 August, Luanda).
10. An air transport agreement with the government of Rwanda (24 August, Kigali).
11. A mutual agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the government of Guinea (13 October, Pyongyang).
12. An agreement on economic, scientific and technological, and cultural cooperation with the government of Guinea (14 October, Pyongyang).
13. An agreement for the exchange of information between the TOGO NEWS AGENCY and the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY [KCNA] (18 October, Lome).
14. An air transport agreement and an agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the government of Guinea-Bissau (8 November, Pyongyang).
15. A treaty of friendship and cooperation with the government of Guinea-Bissau (November, Pyongyang).

IV. Western Europe

1. An agreement on cooperation in broadcasting between the government of Finland and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee (8 April, Pyongyang).
2. An air transport agreement with the government of Austria (8 May, Vienna).

V. The Communist Bloc

1. A plan on scientific cooperation for 1979-80 between the Cuban Academy of Sciences and the Korean Academy of Sciences (according to KCNA 3 January broadcast, Havana).
2. A plan on scientific cooperation for 1979-80 and an agreement on scientific cooperation between the Bulgarian Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Korean Academy of Agricultural Sciences (12 January, Sofia).
3. A protocol on trade for 1979 with the government of Cuba (24 January, Pyongyang).
4. A protocol at the 31st meeting of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydroelectric Power Council (26 January, Pyongyang).
5. An agreement at the 18th meeting of the Korea-China Committee for Cooperation of Border River Navigation (6 February, Pyongyang).
6. A protocol on cooperation in radio broadcasting for 1979-80 between the Czechoslovakian Broadcasting Bureau and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee (16 February, Prague).
7. A plan on cultural exchange for 1979-80 with the government of Bulgaria (19 February, Pyongyang).
8. An agreement on mutual cooperation in television broadcasting between Hungarian television and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee (24 February, Budapest).
9. An agreement on goods payments and distribution for 1979 with the government of Hungary (5 March, Pyongyang).
10. A plan on joint scientific projects for 1979-80 between the East German Academy of Sciences and the Korean Academy of Sciences (6 March, Berlin).
11. An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1979-80 with the government of East Germany (9 March, Berlin).
12. A plan on scientific cooperation in 1979-80 with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (15 March, Sofia).

13. A protocol [signed] at the fourth meeting of the Committee of Economics, Science and Technology, and a protocol at the fifth meeting of the same committee's subcommittee on scientific and technological cooperation, with the government of Hungary (29 March, Pyongyang).
14. A plan on cultural cooperation for 1979-80 with the government of Hungary (30 March, Budapest).
15. A protocol on mutual goods exchange and payments for 1979 with the government of the Soviet Union (18 April, Pyongyang).
16. A protocol at the second meeting of the Committee of Economics and Science and Technology and a protocol at the second meeting of the joint committee on scientific and technological cooperation, with the government of Yugoslavia (17 May, Belgrade).
17. A plan on joint scientific projects for 1979-80 between the Romanian Academy of Sciences and the Korean Academy of Sciences (11 June, Pyongyang).
18. An agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting between Yugoslav Radio and Television Broadcasting Association and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee (25 June, Pyongyang).
19. A plan on cooperation in health, medicine and drug manufacture for 1979 with the government of Yugoslavia (20 July, Belgrade).
20. A protocol signed at the 15th meeting of the Committee of Economics, Science and Technology with the Soviet Union (17 August, Moscow).
21. A protocol of the 1979 conference of border railroads with the government of China (28 August, Mukden).
22. A protocol on cooperation in economics, trade, science and technology, and culture with the government of Romania (23 September, Bucharest).
23. A protocol on commodities payment and distribution for 1980 with the government of Romania (24 September, Bucharest).
24. A plan on scientific cooperation for 1980-81 between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Korean Academy of Sciences (4 October, Moscow).
25. A protocol on goods payments and distribution for 1980 with the government of East Germany (KCNA, 9 October, Berlin).
26. A protocol on mutual goods exchange and payments for 1980 with the government of Mongolia (10 October, Ulaanbaatar).
27. A protocol at the 19th meeting of the Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation with the government of China (22 October, Beijing).

28. A protocol on mutual goods delivery and payment for 1980 with the government of Bulgaria (29 October, Pyongyang).
29. A protocol on mutual goods delivery and payment for 1980 with the government of Czechoslovakia (29 October, Pyongyang).
30. A protocol on trade for 1980 with the government of Cuba (17 November, Havana).
31. A protocol [signed] at the 10th meeting of the Committee of Economics, Science and Technology with the government of Bulgaria; a protocol signed at the 9th meeting of this committee's Subcommittee of Scientific and Technical Cooperation (30 November, Pyongyang).
32. A protocol signed at the 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation with the government of Albania (11 December, Tirana).

VI. Others

1. A mutual agreement with the United Nations Development Plan (UNDP) for a sum of \$17.7 million in developmental assistance (7 November, New York).

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW BURUNDI AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 19 Mar--Sylvere Gahungu, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi to our country, arrived in Pyongyang by air on 18 March. [Text] [SK190644] Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 19 Mar 80 SK] Pyongyang, 20 Mar--Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 19 March met and had a friendly conversation with Sylvere Gahungu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi accredited to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 20 Mar 80 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO SENEGAL--Pyongyang, 19 Feb--Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal, on 13 February met Choe Kwang-kuk, ambassador of our country to Senegal, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this. He asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings and wishes for good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader. The president said that Senegal would continue to support the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea for national reunification. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0600 GMT 19 Feb 80 SK]

PHOTO, FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 22 Feb--The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a photo exhibition and a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on 21 February on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Present there were personages concerned, cultural officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang were invited there. After seeing the photographs on show the attendants appreciated a Korean feature film. On behalf of the cultural officials of the embassies, minister-councilor of the Soviet Embassy O. V. Okonishnikov said: Today we could see through the photographs and film the great success achieved by the heroic Korean people and agricultural working people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song. This success is a fruition of the successful implementation of the programme put forward by respected Comrade Kim Il-song in the rural theses. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 22 Feb 80 SK]

CUBAN VOLLEYBALL TEAM--Pyongyang, 14 Mar--The Cuban junior girls' volleyball team arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 13 March. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 14 Mar 80 SK]

AID TO POL POT--Khmer Rouge leader Kheieu Samphan said in Peking on March 15 that North Korea promised to send aid to the Pol Pot regime. The North Korean commitment to aid the Pol Pot guerrillas is a direct challenge to Vietnam and indirectly to the Soviet Union. Thus far, then, North Korea and the PRC will continue to maintain their close relationship. Yet even at this point, North Korea is on the horns of a dilemma. It is well known that Kim Il-song's strategy has been to utilize PRC's military and diplomatic support to communize all of Korea after American troops are withdrawn. Since 1972, however, Peking has swung to the West and normalized relations with the U.S. The PRC has now even come to urge both a U.S.-PRC military alliance and the rearming of Japan. In such circumstances, Kim Il-song's dream is bound to be shattered. It remains to be seen how Kim Il-song will reestablish the North Korea-Soviet-PRC triangular relationship. [Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Mar 80 p 2, Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation]

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N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

CH'OE MAN-HYON BECOMES CHAIRMAN OF STATE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 66, Dec 79 p 18

[Text] Chu Hwa-chong, the Chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of the State Administrative Council, was removed from the post, and Ch'oe Man-hyon became the successor. This was confirmed by the 7 October Pyongyang broadcast and 10 October KNS, in which Ch'oe Man-hyon who made a report at the national meeting of heat management personnel held in 6 October was mentioned with the title of chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee.

The State Science and Technology Committee was established in the Second Kim Il-song Cabinet (September 1957 to October 1962), the Third Kim Il-song Cabinet (October 1962 to December 1967) and the Fourth Kim Il-song Cabinet (December 1967 to December 1972). It was abolished during the period between December 1972 (since this time the Cabinet was replaced by the State Adminsitratitive Council) and December 1977 but was reestablished immediately before the Administrative Council headed by Yi Chong-ok as Premier was inaugurated at the first session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly in December 1977 (confirmed by NODONG SHINMUN 29 November).

Chu Hwa-chong was appointed as chairman at the time of its reestablishment, and his existence was first confirmed in 1977 when an article titled "The New Stage of Our Revolution and the Development of Science and technology" was published in the August issue of the party journal, KULLOJA. On the other hand, Ch'oe Man-hyon is a person who served as the vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee (Chairman was O Tong-uk) at the time of the Third Cabinet.

Accordingly, as the characteristic of the personnel turnover of this time, it can be said that the baton was passed from a new-face to a veteran.

The career background of Ch'oe Man-hyon is as follows.

In October 1954, Vice Chairman of the General Bureau of Planning of the State Planning Committee

In May 1956, Chairman of the same bureau

In August 1959, Deputy Director of a department, Party Central Committee

August 1961 to January 1965, Vice Chairman, State Planning Committee

In June 1965, Vice Chairman, Science and Technology Committee

In October 1973, Vice President, Academy of Social Science.

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